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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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BICENTENARY PAPERS.

No. XI.

JOHN HOWE:—THE WITNESSING FOR GOD.

THE name of John Howe brings before us some of the brightest and darkest features of the Ejectment of 1662, and some of the rarest qualities ever bestowed upon a man. He was about fifteen years the junior of Richard Baxter, and was yet a young man when the Act of Uniformity became English law. But although young in years he was old in wisdom, and in those Christian graces which indicate the full growth and maturity of a human soul. His earliest, and, perhaps, painful lesson—for he was then a helpless child of four years old—would be the forced flight of his father from the church of Loughborough in Leicestershire, to which he had been appointed by Laud himself; and it would almost seem as if that lesson had governed all the child's future life. Mr. Howe the elder, although a sufficiently good Churchman to have gained the approbation of the most formal of all formalists—Bishop Laud, had conscientious scruples about encouraging his parishioners to practise archery, morrice-dancing, &c., on the Lord's day; and, having such objection, he would not obey the Royal command to present the licence for this purpose from the parish pulpit. This of itself was bad enough, but Mr. Howe went further, praying in public that the great God would preserve the Prince (Charles I.) "in the true religion, of which there was cause to fear." For this he was tried and condemned in heavy penalties, but managed to escape to Ireland, where he remained till the Irish rebellion compelled him to seek safety again in his own land. Thus John Howe became a wanderer for conscience' sake in earliest childhood, learning thereby the majesty and grandeur of that which kings may threaten but cannot touch—a truthful God-fearing soul.

The life of a man like Howe would in any age be a life of struggles. A great, earnest nature, there has been no period in the world's history when his true place among other men would have been readily recognised. Of such as he people usually say, "He lived before, or in advance of his time"—an expression by which they can account for Bunyan being only known as a fanatic, or Milton as an incorrigible rebel. But the fact is that if these men had lived in the advanced time for which they seem to have been so peculiarly fitted, they would still have been in advance—still beckoning onward, still moving too rapidly or standing too high for their own peace, still inaugurating in lonely suffering a better future in which they could only possess a—perhaps forgotten—grave. Real genius—essentially truth-loving and truth-speaking, whether born in dark ages or light ages, has still hard truths to tell, and has still heavy penalties to pay for telling them. A great and honest Christian minister, for instance, must even yet make up his mind to suffer; not in the same fashion

as that of old times, but yet in a fashion which seems to mock the opinion of those who imagine that when successive ages have enabled men to see some of the leading facts so long before seen by such a one as Howe, that therefore the inheriting age stands where Howe would have stood with it, had he been the heritor instead of the testator. In a high and real sense do the great leaders of our fathers remain our leaders; the ground upon which they stood in war is now ours in peace; but they are no longer here, they beckon us from the grave to higher ground, and they will beckon those who come after us—in days when steam engines may have become superseded by some other power—to struggle, and struggle, and still struggle for the perfect life which one only among all our race ever possessed.

Yet, if suffering be the natural law in regard to high souls at all periods of history, it cannot be denied that at certain times the suffering has assumed forms at which successive ages have turned pale. Such was the time of John Howe. Born in the reign of the second Stuart, when it was the fashion to wear religion in easy formalism, upon the sleeve, there was everything to appal an earnest soul from pointing any more to old paths, or hinting at the older "worship in spirit and in truth." The king was a formalist, the bishops were formalists, formalism ran throughout the land. The royal Stuart—afterwards so much praised for his religion, honoured, indeed, with the name of martyr—had entered into all the plot to banish serious thoughts from among his people by means of Sunday sports, May-poles, and other of those gratifications against which the Puritans waged war. Yet the minister of Loughborough had never consented to the royal wish, and the minister's son grew up with that lesson on his youthful mind. The glorious Restoration found that son a leader among the Puritans, standing by the side of Baxter and Bates, with the character of having passed from youth upwards in the path marked out for him by Jesus Christ. And if this acknowledgment of headship was honourable to Howe, was it not equally honourable to those who made the acknowledgment—to the Two Thousand?—does it not remain a mutual certificate of character, unimpeachable by any of the foes of these men? If the Puritans were factious and ignoble men, it was strange that their banners were borne by Baxter and Howe. If they were self-seeking men, surely a worse selection of negotiators could not have been made than those who at the Savoy Conference and elsewhere spoke for their interest.

When the Commonwealth was in all its glory, and Cromwell at the height of his greatness, neither Baxter nor Howe were charged with the sin of flattering the giant whose hand held the reins of government; if they were chargeable with aught, it was with an uncompromising spirit and a habit of truth-speaking which offended the great ones of the land. The anecdotes recorded of Howe are for the most part illustrative of those features in his character which won him the confidence of his co-religionists. His charity, courtesy, manliness, affability, and true catholicity of spirit are noted and illustrated by many of his contemporaries in a manner so warm as to betoken sincere affection for the man. He seems never to have passed a sin without correcting it; yet we have no evidence of his ever doing so in harshness or leaving dregs of bitterness behind. Nonconformist as he was, Dean Tillotson was his friend; and when the Dean became a Bishop it was all the same to nonconforming, catholic John Howe. We do not know that he made himself the keeper of Tillotson's conscience in regard to the question of Conformity; we do know that he attacked so earnestly and kindly the one sermon in which Tillotson inculcated Hobbesism as to draw tears and the most pitiable self-reproaches from the good Churchman, who had never seen till then whither his teachings led. Surely, in that age of sectarianism, Hobbesism, and harsh controversy which often ended in private hatred, it is no slight indication of the

character of the ejected ministers that their leaders were distinguished by meekness, charity, and in most cases by a broad catholic spirit so foreign to the spirit of the age. A bold and daring preacher, a determined reprover of vice in private, yet never forgetting that his opponents and those whom he corrected were fellow men, John Howe stood naturally among the first men of the age. Yet, as these qualities are not generally the best calculated to secure the suffrages of any large body of men engaged in hot controversy and smarting under hotter persecution, we are justified in concluding that John Howe was far from standing alone among the Nonconformists in a clear perception of Catholic truths and duties. He was doubtless "in advance of his time"; he is in advance of our time—for we are far from seeing as he saw the duties of man to men; he had to correct intolerance among his friends, yet still all that remains of the Ejectment of St. Bartholomew's-day shows us that the phrase we have quoted applies equally as much to this age as to that. We have not yet outgrown the practice of clinging to the husks and losing the kernel of Christianity; we still need Howes to bid us refuse objectless argument on the "circumstantiality of religion," and aim rather at embodying the truths of vital-living religion in our daily lives. Some of our best and noblest teachers might still take a lesson from the delicate yet resolute reproof addressed by Howe to the nobleman who assured him in profane language that the non-juring ministers had his sympathy; that he, the nobleman, felt they were right. Ah, yes; but Howe could not suffer the profane language to pass without reproof. All other duties for the time gave place to that one. The nobleman might be able to take an indirect reproof, and if so the kind heart of the preacher would not inflict the pain of a direct one. Using words which would have aptly applied to the Nonconforming clergy, he appealed to the God who would "judge between him that sweareth and him that feareth an oath;" and, as the hint was taken with thanks, the minister had only to evince that, if it had not been taken, he would have gone further. "You have my thanks, my lord," said he, "you have saved me from the most difficult part of a sermon—the practical application." How much need does there not remain amongst us for that same private correction which was once guided by the kind, delicate spirit of John Howe. God only knows how many a poor heart—in high stations and in low—has sunk into gloom and then into ruin for want of a little of that milk of human kindness which our Lord never refused, but which many of His disciples know not how to grant. Yet Howe was one of the stern Puritans—fanatics whose harsh spirit threatened to destroy all the young spring life of merry England! Surely this charge is one of the many mistakes made by the enemies of these men.

The Act of Uniformity, we have said, is seen in its blackest features when taken in connexion with the life of Howe. A prince of preachers—some say the first preacher of the age; a kind, good man—so broadly catholic as to have sympathies for all mankind, so far removed from all self-sufficiency and egotism that he would have yielded a host of feelings, and even some convictions in non-essential matters, to remain a minister in the National Church—hurled with insult from the pulpit to which he had been called by God, pursued by the stupidest bigotry from town to town, charged with disloyalty to his country, and worst of all, branded as one who on that account was disloyal to the God whom he had served from youth upwards with a filial fear—he represents all the merit and suffering of that fearful time. No charge could be made against this brave man of factious enmity to the Established Church. The time came, indeed, when he and his friends had to stand by its side, in one of the most critical periods of its history, against some of the very principles—falsely offered—for which they had long contended, but which they knew could neve

come from the Church of Rome. Yet this great, wise, generous man fell before that political system which so far prostrated the good sense and right feeling of even Tillotson as to draw from him the inculcation of the fatal doctrine ever offered to England. Poor nation, it was entering upon a fiery ordeal on this 24th August, 1662! The great preacher of the Commonwealth ascended his pulpit to expound, for the last time it seemed, the mysteries of the Revelation of God. Never had John Howe been more powerful than he was in that solemn and sad farewell. He hesitated not to give his reasons for Nonconformity, but he especially took care to leave behind him a charge to the observance of charity and those practical Christian duties which by precept and example it had been his life-work to teach. And then he took his place among those who were doomed to wander forth from home and friends for the right to own their immortal souls and hold communion with the King of kings.

Upwards of forty more years were granted by God to His servant John Howe. The merry monarch passed away in jest, licentiousness and hypocrisy—as miserable a self-deceiver as ever mocked Omnipotence from a dying bed; the gloomy bigot monarch ascended the throne of England; and he, too, passed away, though only to a cheerless exile which was to swallow up the last of his race; and still the old preacher was at his post, lifting up his honoured voice for the correction of sin, and the encouragement of virtue, and the freedom of his native land. We will not presume—we would not dare—to follow Charles beyond the grave; once over that bourne he was in the hands of a merciful God—his Father and ours, far above human judgment for ever. We have little interest in following James to his tinelled St. Germain's, and watching the plots and prayers, the sanctity and crime by which he strove to place his foot once more upon the neck of the land that had spurned him from its throne. It is pleasant far to see Conformists and Nonconformists welcoming the Deliverer, and hailing the bright sun of heaven that was rising to set no more. Howe performed his duty here, as in all other stages of his life, and was spared for many years to see toleration gradually preparing the way for a general acknowledgment—still distant however—of equal rights in all matters relating to conscience and divine laws. A few more years passed away, and William the Gloomy, Deliverer of England, also departed at the fiat of a higher King, leaving John Howe still behind to think over the vicissitudes of those eventful times, to speak with the authority of a prophet, and hold up amid all these changes and chances the unchangeable laws of Almighty God. Friends and foes had long been dropping off apace as the grand old hero tottered to the grave. Resting upon the Rock of all Ages there was no fear of him; the deep waters were his cradle of repose, and the name and faith and deeds he left behind remain for ever and for ever, pointing the youth of England to the paths of wisdom, virtue, and eternal peace. A life-story of seventy-five years, full of meekness, charity, and sanctified labour, is the legacy of John Howe. This Bicentenary year has no nobler lesson to offer—no higher example to hold before the national eye. An example?—aye, and a leadership, it still remains, beckoning us on to higher ground—the ground of personal purification and Catholic truth.

WANTED, A DOOR OF RETREAT.

A VERY modest legislative proposal has been laid before the House of Commons by Mr. E. Bouverie. It is a Bill to enable Church of England clergymen to declare themselves Dissenters, and, on making such declaration in conformity with certain provisions contained in the measure, to exempt themselves from all ecclesiastical pains and penalties. It is pretty well known, by our readers at least, if not by the general public, that a clergyman of the Establishment cannot at will divest himself of holy orders—cannot lay down the responsibility to his Ordinary which he has taken upon himself—cannot throw off the obligations imposed upon him by Canon law—and cannot, therefore, enter any other profession, or embark in any other calling (that of schoolmaster excepted) to earn for himself an honest maintenance. The Bill to which we have alluded aims at giving him back, on his declaration of secession from the Church, the liberty of which he divested himself when he entered it. In fact it lays down a cheap and easy method for clerical Nonconformity. A few clergymen, no longer connected with the Church, have petitioned the House of Commons, not indeed in favour of this particular measure, but in favour of the object it seeks to effect—and amongst them we find the following:—Mr. William Wilberforce, M.A., an elder brother of the Bishop of Oxford, formerly vicar of East

Farleigh, now a layman of the Church of Rome; the Hon. B. W. Noel, M.A., formerly a distinguished Evangelical clergyman of the Church of England, now a Baptist minister; Mr. J. W. Allies, formerly examining chaplain to the late Bishop of London, and rector of Launton; Mr. J. Macnaught, M.A., until the last few weeks a beneficed clergyman of Liverpool, who now seeks to get rid of his orders; Mr. W. Maskell, M.A., formerly vicar of Marychurch, and chaplain to the present Bishop of Exeter; Mr. F. J. Foxton, formerly vicar of Stoke Prior; and Mr. E. Walford, formerly of Balliol College, Oxford.

We will not inquire whether Mr. Bouverie had in his mind's eye, while framing his measure, the relation in which it stands to the Bicentenary of 1662, nor whether he was moved to open this way of egress to clergymen whose consciences may trouble them, by any expectation that the commemoration of that ejection may impel a larger number of men in holy orders than has been usual to reconsider the position in which their declaration and subscription have placed them. In all probability, it is nothing more than a curious coincidence that Parliament which in 1662 passed an Act of Uniformity for the express purpose of driving certain of the clergy out of the Church of England, should be asked in 1862 to give legal facilities to enable some of their successors to go out of it of their own free will. We are not amongst those who look for any large secession, either presently or for many years to come, neither, we dare say, is Mr. E. Bouverie. But the time selected by him for introducing his legislative project to the House of Commons oddly enough points public attention to the possibility of such an issue, and will be accepted, by those who put their faith in omens, as a sort of unconscious augury of coming troubles.

For ourselves, we give the measure our heartiest support. It is commended to our minds by every consideration which, in such a matter, should weigh with us whether as men or as Christians. We look at the penalties, disabilities and restrictions to which seceding clergymen are canonically subject, as a sort of class persecution utterly unworthy of the spirit of the age, and still more unbeseeming the genius of the Gospel. The sincerity of such men's obedience to their convictions, and the deference they are willing to pay to the dictates of conscience, are surely proved quite sufficiently by their voluntary surrender of "the rights, privileges, and exemptions which attach to them by reason of holy orders"—and to pursue them beyond the boundaries of the Church which they have left, and inflict upon them all manner of social disqualifications, is a cruelty and injustice very similar in kind to, but less in degree than, those which were perpetrated by the Conventicle and Five Mile Acts upon the pastors who were driven out by the Act of Uniformity. We hold it, moreover, as an offence against the entire spirit of Christianity, which is a spirit of free inquiry, to place unnecessary obstacles in the way of any minister's retreat from a position which he cannot retain with the cheerful assent of his conscience—and, however embarrassing the question might be to such men, How did you get there? we should be very sorry to plead that embarrassment as a reason for compelling them to stay there, or for subjecting them to punishment for choosing to remove elsewhere. Therefore, we heartily wish Mr. Bouverie a more complete success than we fear he will be able to achieve.

Nevertheless, we are bound to draw attention to the fact that the relaxation of canonical law which is sought by this Bill is practically incompatible with clerical discipline. Clergymen may be guilty of all sorts of canonical offences, and when prosecuted by superior ecclesiastical authority, may, especially if unbeficed, evade all ecclesiastical punishment by simply declaring themselves Dissenters. This is one of the anomalies inseparable from the position of a State Church. Such discipline as it maintains over its clergy, it must needs enforce by legal pains and penalties—and when the greater liberality of the age demands their abolition, it leaves the Church without any adequate instrument of control over the conduct of its own clergy. Mr. Bouverie's Bill is, so far as it goes, a bill for severing the Church from the State. It cuts asunder one of the threads by which they are united, and may lead to consequences reaching very far beyond any that he contemplates. Of course, this is no disparagement of his measure in our estimation, neither do we urge it as likely to cumber his path with impediments. But we think it due to those statesmen who contemptuously regard the final object of Dissenters, to remind them, when they practise little odds and ends of ecclesiastical liberality, that they are but embodying the principle which they condemn us for espousing, and walk—a very little way, it is true—in the steps of the Liberation Society. Men who are forward to do right on a small

scale, should at least be careful that they do not violently abuse others who are attempting to do the very same thing on a grander scale.

THE EJECTED TWO THOUSAND.

THE NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.

III.—NORTH AND EAST RIDINGS.

- AYTON MAGNA.—*George Evange*.—No further information.
- BEVERLEY.—*Joseph Wilson*.—Lived privately until 1672, when he took out a license and preached at Hull. Died in 1678.
- BISHOPSTHORPE.—*Mr. Ellwood*.—No further information.
- BOYNTON.—*Mr. Laughton*.—Ditto.
- BRANSBY.—*Mr. Pomroy*.—Died at Beverley soon after his ejection.
- BRIDLINGTON.—*Mr. Lucks*.—No further information.
- BUGTHORP.—*Mr. Cranford*.—Ditto.
- BURSTWICK.—*Mr. Hill*.—Ditto.
- BUSBY.—*Mr. Eubank*.—Ditto.
- CHEBBY BURTON.—*Thomas Micklethwait*.—A member of the Westminster Assembly. No information concerning his life after his ejection.
- COTTINGHAM.—*Mr. Robinson*.—Died soon after his ejection.
- COWSCOTTS.—*Mr. Luddington*.—Preached at his own house at Hull, where he died in 1667.
- EASINGWOLD.—*George Wilson*.—Remained at Easingwold until his death in 1671.
- ELLINGTON.—*Mr. Hulston*.—No further information.
- ESSINGTON.—*Mr. Fcz*.—Ditto.
- FARNLEY.—*Mr. Lloyd*.—Lived privately on his own estate.
- FERRYBY.—*John Ryther*.—Continued at Ferryby, preaching as often as possible for some years. Afterwards removed to Allerton, and from thence to Bradford-dale, where he founded a church. At length apprehended for preaching and committed to York Castle for six months. Immediately after his release apprehended again for the same offence and committed for fifteen months. Compelled to leave his residence by the Five Mile Act. Went to London and founded a church at Broad-street, Wapping, of which he continued the pastor until his death.
- GANTON.—*Mr. Colewhone*.—No further information.
- HEMINGBURGH.—*Anthony Fido*.—Became a private chaplain, but afterwards preached in various places. Subsequently settled in London, where he became pastor of a fixed congregation. Buried in Bunhill-fields in 1715.
- HESSLE.—*Mr. Wilson*.—No further information.
- HOLDEN.—*Stephen Artush, M.A.*—Resided at York, where he died.
- HOLLAM.—*John Blunt*.—No further information.
- HULL.—*John Shawe, M.A.*—Removed to Rotherham, where he continued preaching. Buried in Rotherham Church.
- KIRBY MALL.—*Mr. Wallon*.—No further information.
- KIRKBY.—*Peter Clark, M.A.*—Went to Walkington, where he lived on his estate, keeping a private school.
- KIRKCLINGTON.—*Philip Anisbit*.—No further information.
- LESTINGHAM.—*Mr. Peckel*.—Ditto.
- OSMOTHERLEY.—*Mr. Shemhold*.—Ditto.
- ROSS.—*Anthony Stevenson*.—Remained at Ross.
- SAND HUTTON.—*Mr. Dunkinson*.—No further information.
- SIGLETHORP.—*Mr. Law*.—Ditto.
- SKIRBRINGTON.—*Mr. Plackstone*.—Lived at York, where he died in 1686.
- SLINGSBY.—*Mr. Sinclere*.—No further information.
- STILLINGFLEET.—*Mr. Thomas*.—Ditto.
- STILTINGTON.—*Alexander Medcalf*.—Ditto.
- SUTTON.—*Josiah Holdsworth*.—Became a private chaplain. Afterwards established a church at Heckmondwike, where he died in 1685.
- THIRSK.—*Matthew Hill, M.A.*—Preached privately in York, but in great danger. Obtained afterwards a chaplaincy at Gatton, in Surrey, but subsequently emigrated to Maryland.
- THURSBY.—*John Carmichael*.—Went to Scotland.
- TOPCLIFFE.—*James Calvert*.—Retired to York and lived privately. Removed in later life to Hull. Became a private chaplain and as such preached constantly.
- WALTON.—*Mr. Haines*.—No further information.
- WELWANG.—*Mr. Wait*.—Preached publicly in his own house at Welwang.
- WELL.—*Mr. Proctor*.—No further information.
- WHELDRAKE.—*Mr. Boyard*.—Ditto.

The following were silenced in Yorkshire:—

- Mr. Robinson.*
Mr. Jennison.
Mr. Whearum.
Mr. James Bayorth.
Mr. Noah Ward.
Mr. Josiah Marsden.
Mr. Ingham.
Mr. Peebles.

Total ejected in Yorkshire,—One Hundred and Twenty-Six.

THE BICENTENARY OF 1662.

LEEDS.

On Wednesday, an influential meeting of gentlemen from various parts of the West Riding was held at Queen-street Chapel, Leeds, to confer upon the best means by which this district may fulfil its part in celebrating the Bicentenary of 1662. The objects which it is proposed to attain, as set forth in the circular calling the meeting, are, "The raising of funds in the West Riding for the objects proposed by the Bicentenary Celebration; the appropriation of, at least, a part of these funds to purposes of special local interest; and the institution of a scheme for expounding the memorable event of 1662, and indoctrinating the congregations in the great religious and ecclesiastical principles involved in it." Mr. JOHN CROSSLEY, of Halifax, was called upon to preside. The Rev. Dr. FALDING having offered up prayer.

The CHAIRMAN briefly opened the proceedings, remarking that their object, he supposed, was to assist that which had been inaugurated elsewhere, and also to advise upon measures which should lead to similar meetings being held in every town and village in the Riding.

The Rev. J. B. PATON read an able address upon the events which led to the secession of the 2,000 ministers on St. Bartholomew's day, 1662, and the reasons which induced Nonconformists to commemorate their heroism. It was determined to publish portions of this paper.

The Conference then proceeded to discuss the objects which they should seek to attain in connection with the celebration, the result of the deliberations being embodied in resolutions to the following effect:—That the Conference approved of the design of commemorating the Bicentenary of 1662, and recommended the formation of committees in all the towns of the Riding, for the purpose of collecting funds towards the object; that the gentlemen whose names were agreed upon should form the finance committee for the Riding; that the memorial fund should be raised by donations, &c., to be paid either in one amount, in 1862, or extended over three years, and appropriated, at the discretion of the donor, to any of the following objects,—either to the erection of a Memorial Hall in London, for the use of the Congregational body, together with the creation of a fund for the endowment of periodical lectures on the principles of Nonconformity, and to the publication of a literary memorial of Nonconformity, or to any one or more of the following objects,—chapel extension, British missions, evangelistic labours, educational agencies, the pastors' retiring fund, the extinction of chapel debts, the necessary working expenses of the committee, or any other denominational object that the donor may select; that the meeting specially commended to the liberality of the West Riding the erection of a new college and of new chapels in various parts of the Riding, and also the Memorial Hall in London and the new chapel in Paris; and further, that a portion of the funds be placed at the disposal of the committee for holding public meetings, distributing tracts, &c., for the dissemination of the principles of Nonconformity. A general committee was appointed—with Mr. Crossley as treasurer, and the Rev. W. Thomas and Rev. G. W. Conder as secretaries—and a subscription list was then opened.

The following sums (in addition to 8,000*l.* contributed in London by Yorkshire friends, and 5,000*l.* by Mr. Titus Salt) were promised towards the objects of the West Riding celebration:—Mr. Milligan, 2,000*l.*; Mr. Willans, 750*l.*; Mr. W. H. Conyers, 500*l.*; Mr. Scott, 500*l.*; Mr. Glyde, 500*l.*; Mr. W. E. Fox, of Stockbridge, 500*l.*; Mr. Ald. Brown, 500*l.*; Mr. John Wade, 300*l.*; Rev. J. B. Paton, 200*l.*; Mr. W. Scholefield, 200*l.*; Mr. F. Baines, 150*l.*; Mr. L. Dodgshun, 150*l.*; Mr. James Dodgshun, 150*l.*; Mr. C. H. Jones, 150*l.*; Mr. J. P. Clapham, 100*l.*; Mr. T. D. Yates, 100*l.*; Mr. George Linsley, 100*l.*; Mr. J. Conyers, 100*l.*; Mr. J. Boothroyd, 100*l.*; Messrs. W. and R. Slade, 50*l.*; Mr. J. W. Waterhouse, 50*l.*; Mr. D. Banks, 50*l.*; Rev. R. Bruce, 45*l.*; Rev. E. R. Conder, 25*l.*; Rev. G. W. Conder, 15*l.*; Mr. Jones, 15*l.*; Rev. Mr. Blackwood, 15*l.*; Mr. G. E. Tucker, 15*l.*; Rev. W. Thomas, 10*l.*; Rev. R. Harris, 5*l.*;—making a total of 20,345*l.*—*Leeds Mercury.*

DR. VAUGHAN AT STEPNEY MEETING.—Dr. Vaughan delivered a lecture last evening, April 1st, at Stepney Meeting, on "What happened before the Ejection of 1662." The lecture contained a complete and masterly review of the events which preceded the ejection, and a thorough reply to the statements and arguments of those who will have it that the injuries inflicted on Episcopalians during the rule of the Long Parliament are as noteworthy as the wrongs inflicted by the Act of Uniformity. This was the first of a course of four lectures to be delivered in the same place, the proceeds of which are devoted to the fund for the rebuilding of Stepney Meeting. It was announced that the second of the course will be delivered on Tuesday next by the Rev. John Kennedy, who has chosen for his subject, "The Year of our Lord 1644," being the year in which the church in Stepney Meeting was formed, taken in connection with the history of William Greenhill and Henry Burton, by whom the church was founded.

EAST SURREY LECTURES.—The fourth of a course of lectures now being delivered at Kingston and Surbiton, was given by the Rev. A. Mackennal, B.A., of Surbiton, yesterday evening week. Subject: "The Homes of the Ejected." The *Surrey Comet* speaks in terms of high praise of the artistic and effective treatment of his subject by Mr. Mackennal.

At the close of his lecture, W. Leavers, Esq., who occupied the chair, made some apt and forcible remarks in defence of the Bicentenary movement. Mr. Mackennal also lectured at Croydon on Wednesday evening last—his lecture being the third of a series. The *Croydon Chronicle* says that few who listened to the lecture are likely ever to forget it, and that it was characterised by an exquisite finish and style.

GODALMING.—The second of the series of lectures commemorating the Bicentenary of 1662 was given in the new Public Hall on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. T. Davies, minister of the Congregational chapel. Mr. Barrett (a member of the Society of Friends) occupied the chair. The lecturer was listened to throughout with the utmost attention by a numerous audience, who frequently applauded the sentiments of the speaker, and at the close a unanimous vote of thanks was accorded to the Rev. Mr. Davies.

ESSEX.—The Committee of the Essex Congregational Union have recommended the following as the means of commemorating the Bicentenary of 1662 in that locality:—"That sermons on the subject be preached on Lord's-day, August 24th, in every pulpit of the Union. That, on the following day, a public meeting be held at Bocking, when a sermon and several addresses be delivered. That a memorial volume be prepared, containing an account of the ejected ministers of Essex, and the origin of our churches. That a fund be raised for rendering assistance in the building of new chapels, and evangelising the more destitute parts of the county by preaching, book-hawking, and other means. The nature and objects of this fund will be further explained at the annual meeting of the Union, which will be shortly held." In their circular the committee specially urge the great importance of spreading as widely as possible correct information concerning the event of 1662, and of teaching the lessons which it naturally suggests. "One of the chief advantages, it is believed, to be derived from the celebration is, by making the youth of our congregations acquainted with the history of the past, and the grounds of our present position, to attach them more strongly from conviction to the principles held by their honoured fathers, and by bringing all into communion with the noble spirits who readily endured the severest privations and sufferings for the sake of Truth and Conscience, to excite emulation of their high-minded and self-sacrificing piety." The committee also suggest, that it is highly desirable that every minister should not only preach a sermon on the subject, but also deliver a course of sermons or lectures on Sunday or week evenings on the "General History of Religious Liberty in England." A series of public meetings in the chapels of every district of the Union, later in the year, is also suggested.

SOUTHAMPTON.—ABOVE BAR CHAPEL.—A meeting of the congregation assembling in the Above Bar Chapel, in this town, was held on Thursday evening, under the presidency of their venerable pastor, the Rev. Thomas Adkins. In his opening address, the rev. gentleman said that the day to which their attention was directed that evening might well be called *Black Bartholomew's-day*. On that day 2,000 holy men of God, rather than sully their consciences, as required by the Act of Uniformity, gave up their livings and their homes. Nor was it to be wondered at that they refused to retain them, when it was thought that they were required *ex animo* to say that there was nothing in the Book of Common Prayer contrary to the Word of God! The proposed celebration was not, he said, as some represented it, an assault upon the Church of England. They were not partisans of the present, but students of the history of the past. It was to the honour of the Independents that they were the first to decry and make known the liberty of conscience. The rev. gentleman stated that the first pastor of the Above Bar Church was the Rev. Nathaniel Robinson, one of the ejected ministers, and rector of All Saints' Church, in this town, and concluded by announcing that it was proposed that they should celebrate the Bicentenary by the raising of a sum of money sufficient to enlarge the school-rooms, build a chapel at Northam, and if possible assist the building of the new chapel at Bishop's Waltham. An admirable paper was then read by R. S. Fowler, Esq., after which Mr. Fryer made an earnest appeal on behalf of the Sunday-schools, and exhibited plans of the proposed enlargement. Mr. Yonge urged the claims of Northam. The Rev. H. H. Carlisle, B.A., then gave a brief recital of the events that led to the passing of the Act of Uniformity, and the ejection of 2,000. He concluded by reading a poem, entitled "The Two Thousand of Two Hundred Years ago," just published by Henry Cecil, son of the Rev. Richard Cecil, of Turvey, which produced a thrilling effect, and reflected the highest credit on its author. Several handsome subscriptions having been announced, and a committee formed for the carrying out of the proposed objects, the meeting terminated.—*Hants Independent.*

DERBY.—A large and influential committee, consisting of the ministers of and representatives from the Congregational and Baptist churches in this town, has been formed for the celebration of "the Bicentenary of 1662." It was inaugurated by a united prayer-meeting in Victoria-street Congregational Church on Monday, the 17th ult. One or two series of lectures are about to be delivered in connexion with the movement. The Rev. H. Ollard, F.S.A., has announced his intention to give five lectures on the following subjects in London-road Chapel:—1. "The Puritan Age; or, Religious Life in the Church of England three Centuries ago." 2. "The Fathers, Founders, and Martyrs of Non-

conformity." 3. "Three Spiritual Heroes, Owen, Vice-Chancellor of Oxford; Baxter, the Reformed Pastor; and Howe, the Court Chaplain." 4. "St. Bartholomew's-day and the Act of Uniformity, 1662." 5. "The Ejected Ministers of Derbyshire." The first lecture was delivered on Thursday evening, the 20th ult. The chapel was well filled, and the lecture was listened to with the deepest attention. "The lecture," says the *Derby Reporter*, "contained abundant proof of deep research—a thorough acquaintance with English history,—occasionally exhibiting that 'out-of-the-way' information which only the antiquary can give—in fact, it was a word-picture of those great and remarkable events which it sought to impress upon the mind, depicted with that earnestness and vigour which show the lecturer to be fully imbued with the importance and grandeur of his subject." Dr. Ingle proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Ollard, which was seconded by Mr. Rimington, and passed unanimously.

THE FREE CHURCH AND THE BICENTENARY.—At the meeting of the Edinburgh Presbytery of the Free Church of Scotland on Wednesday last, Dr. Begg moved the following overture:—"It is humbly overtured that the ensuing General Assembly shall devote a considerable portion of its time to the commemoration of the bicentenary of the ejection of the Nonconformists of England by the Act of Charles II." In regard to the event itself, he said, they must all be at one—that it was a noble testimony to the truth on the part of very distinguished and admirable men, whose deeds ought to be held in perpetual remembrance. The whole of the Stuart race were, if not forgotten, at least execrated, while these men had only risen to greater prominence. It was gratifying to find that at the time of this great commemoration the works of these men—manifesting gigantic power, persevering industry, and unwearied labour in the cause of Christ, were being disinterred to be made useful to generations to come. Dr. Candlish seconded the adoption of the overture, which was agreed to.

We are glad to learn that the admirable lecture of the Rev. R. W. Dale, of Birmingham, noticed so fully in a recent number of our paper, has been published as a twopenny tract, which has already reached its fourth thousand. We should be very glad to hear of its extended circulation.

THE REV. J. C. RYLE AND THE BICENTENARY COMMEMORATION.

At the annual meeting of the Colonial Church and School Society, held at the Town Hall, Ipswich, on Monday, the 24th ult., the Rev. J. C. Ryle, vicar of Stradbroke, presided, and in the course of his remarks said:—"It was all rubbish and nonsense to pretend that there were no parties in the Church of England. There was a party which leant towards Rome, and there was a party which leant towards the other extreme. There ever had been parties and schools, and there would be as long as freedom of opinion, and the right for every one to think, speak, and act for himself existed. This society had always been the representative of the Evangelical portion of the Church of England. It might be very dark for that party, and the clouds might be thick and gloomy, and they might be few compared to what they desired, but after all minorities had ever shaken the world and carried the day. They might be spoken against, but that was only what they were taught to expect, and they might have shown weakness, but it was a great fact that after all that had been said and done against the Evangelical body, there was no party in the Church of England who had done so much, and who could show such great results. To what results could Mr. Maurice and Mr. Kingsley, and all their companions, point like those to which the Evangelical party could? Or to what could the writers of the "Essays and Reviews" point? He challenged the High Church and the Broad Church to show anything like the really good work which the Evangelical party had to show. If they wanted to see the Church of England in her strength, where would they go? They would not go to St. George's-in-the-East, where Mr. Bryan King had been playing the fool lately, nor would they go to Mr. Maurice's church, but they would go to Mr. Cadman's or Mr. Goodhart's. He spoke, he doubted not, to many persons who belonged to the Evangelical party, and he would tell them they lived in remarkable times, and it was most important for them to hold fast to, and not to undervalue, Evangelical truth. They must not think Tractarianism dead—if they did they were greatly mistaken. Let them beware of thinking Tractarianism dead, and let them beware of the school of the "Essays and Reviews." He also warned them against the Plymouth brethren. When he said this, he said also to them, do not give up the Church of England because of the faults and blemishes which were to be found in it. They should remember that whatever its faults and blemishes, the Church of England had done a work which no other Church in the land could point to. And now (said the rev. gentleman), let me entreat all my brethren in the Evangelical body of the Church of England to remember that they are not to believe all that the Dissenters tell them at the present moment about this bicentenary anniversary of the Act of Uniformity. I am not here to defend the Act of Uniformity; it is not the business of the day, and I have nothing much to do with that now. But I cannot—speaking here, and reading what I do in the papers, and having such pamphlets about this bicentenary sent to me as are at the present time—I cannot but say a word or two upon the subject, and this I say, you are not bound to believe everything you hear said by the Dissenters, either about their forefathers, as they call them, 200 years ago, nor yet about the Evangelical

clergy of the present day. I remember a fable that I have often laughed at about a fox who got into a trap and lost his tail, and when he came back to his comrades he endeavoured to persuade them all to have their tails cut off in the same manner, saying how much better it looked. They, however, did not wish to do as he would have them. Now I have often observed that when people have got themselves into a position which they do not find very pleasant, they are always very glad indeed if they can get other people to do the same; and the Dissenters having got outside the Church of England, would be very glad if the Evangelicals would come outside too. (Hear, hear.) I only desire to express my hope that what the Dissenters are doing will not alienate in a very unpleasant manner those who have hitherto worked pleasantly together on Evangelical platforms; but if they are to meet in comfort, if they suppose that we can with comfort work in the Bible Society, in the London City Missions, side by side and hand in hand, if they can on other occasions, on other platforms, and in other places, charge us with want of honesty, and want of courage, and so forth, because, forsooth, we will not go out of the Church of England; if they expect we can go on as comfortably as before, they are greatly mistaken as to what we feel. If they want us to believe that they are the successors of Owen, of Baxter, of Hall, and of Manton, and others, they presume greatly upon our ignorance, they presume greatly upon our want of reading; they don't understand that we have got eyes as well as they have, and that we can read as well as they can. We have read the history of these 2,000, and whatever the goodness of Dissenters now and two hundred years ago, the 2,000 men are one thing and the Dissenters of the present day are another. (Applause.) If the 2,000 men were Dissenters they were Dissenters of another kind, and if the Dissenters of the present day would like to say the mantle of those men had fallen on their backs in this day they are at liberty to say it, but they must not expect us to believe it. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Ryle concluded by appealing strongly to them to forward the work of the Evangelical party by supporting this society.

The meeting then separated, a collection being made at the doors.

"A Dissenter" in the *Suffolk Chronicle*, apropos of the above remarks, gives some extracts from a lecture delivered by Mr. Ryle on behalf of the Young Men's Christian Association at Exeter Hall in 1853, on "Baxter and his Times." In that lecture the present vicar of Stradbroke said he could not pronounce a positive opinion whether Cromwell was "a sincere Christian." But he adds:—"That Oliver Cromwell was one of the greatest Englishmen that ever lived I feel no doubt at all. No man, probably, ever won supreme power by the sword, and then used that power with such moderation, as he did." Respecting the Act of Uniformity he says:—

The crowning piece of folly which the majority in the Church of England committed under the Stuarts, was procuring the Act of Uniformity to be enacted in the year 1662. This, you must remember, took place at the beginning of Charles the Second's reign, and shortly after the re-establishment of the monarchy and the Church. This famous act imposed terms and conditions of holding office on all ministers of the Church of England which had never been imposed before, from the time of the Reformation. It was notoriously so framed as to be offensive to the consciences of the Puritans and to drive them out of the Church.

For this purpose it was entirely successful. Within a year no less than 2,000 clergymen resigned their livings rather than accept its terms. Many of these 2,000 were the best, the ablest, and the holiest ministers of the day. Many a man, who had been regularly ordained by bishops, and spent twenty or thirty years in the service of the Church without molestation, was suddenly commanded to accept new conditions of holding preferment, and turned out to starve because he refused. Sixty of the leading parishes in London were at once deprived of their ministers, and their congregations left like sheep without a shepherd. Taking all things into consideration, a more impolitic and disgraceful deed never disfigured the annals of a Protestant Church.

In another passage Mr. Ryle speaks of the ejected as "the men who laid the foundation of English Dissent."

THE EPISCOPAL EJECTION OF 1640-4.

Some light is thrown on the character of the clergy ejected from the Church under the Commonwealth in a work, just published by the Camden Society, called "Proceedings principally in the County of Kent, in connection with the Parliaments called in 1640, and especially with the Committee of Religion appointed in that year." Of Samuel Keane, rector of Little Chart, it is complained by his parishioners that he had not performed service six times in three years, and his place supplied by drunken ministers. Of Elye, non-resident rector of Smaldon, that he was represented by curates negligent in their callings, and vicious in their lives and conversations. One of them, Mr. Terry, so distempered with beer that he could not read the burial service, and that he frequented unlicensed ale-houses, and was often found lying drunk in the street and dirt, and, withal, was a great boxer of men, women and children. The inhabitants of Ore chaplain that they had not for twenty years a minister settled amongst them, save one only, whose stipend was 8*l.* a year, and who chosing to steal rather than starve was condemned for felony. Of Mr. Smith, Boughton Blean, it is complained that he was a haunter of ale-houses, a troller of catches. Of Barber, vicar of Christlet, it is said he was a common liar, a notorious swearer, a foul obscene speaker of ribaldry. Of Jeffery Amherst, at Horemonden, that when the members of the congregation refused to go to "the waincot" to take the sacrament, he would

cast reproachful names upon them, and call them itching Puritans. Of Mr. Jervis, at Sturry, that in his fits of fury he thrust the bread into the mouths of communicants with the words which accompany the drinking of wine. Of Ashburnham, vicar of Tunbridge, that he was a man of profane life and conversation, and instead of restraining sports on the Lord's day would stand at his door and laugh at them who were playing. Of Carter, vicar of Stourmouth, that he was a great gamester in taverns, drinking and gaming sometimes three and four whole days together. Of Barrell, of Maidstone, that he did not preach above once a month, except a funeral sermon (for which a fee was due), and of his curates that they were pot-companions and something worse. Several parishes pray to be relieved from inefficient ministers, and choose their own curates, whom they are willing to support. Urgent is the cry against pluralists who leave their churches in uncertainty whether there will be any service at all. Of others it is complained that they were extortionate tithe-collectors, cheating poor people who could not read by giving them receipts for a larger amount than they paid, and claiming in succeeding years according to these fictitious receipts. Some for blasphemously and indecently discussing doctrinal questions over strong drinks, and so on.

PREPARING FOR THE EJECTION.

The Act of Uniformity was not a mere act of revenge,—a wicked and unwise retaliation, as Reginald Heber calls it, and as such, a sin against Him who has said, "Vengeance is mine, I will repay,"—it was revenge taken after the most solemn promises that all animosities would be forgotten and no revenge attempted; and upon men who had been the chief instruments in the restoration of the King. Burnet says, that the blame of all this fell heaviest on Sheldon. St. Bartholomew's day was already famous in the annals of religious bigotry. The Presbyterians remembered that ninety years before, had the Protestants of Paris been massacred, and they "compared the one to the other." They had frequent meetings for consultation; and from many a parsonage there went up earnest, solemn prayers to the Searcher of hearts, that He would guide and support them in this time of great trouble. And God gave them grace to witness to the world, that there were men who did not hold with Sheldon that religion was a matter of policy, but something to be suffered for, and even died for, if there be need. Some of their prayers and meditations are preserved, shewing them to be God-fearing men, and earnest above all things to have a conscience void of offence toward God and man. "The Lord keep me in this critical time," "Lord, lead me not into temptation," are the devout ejaculations of the holy Philip Henry. One good man's mother pressed him to conform to the Act, and remain in his living: "Mother," he said, "if I want bread you can help me; but if I go against my oath and have a guilty conscience, you cannot." Well-meaning friends pressed them to stretch their consciences and think of their families. An Ormskirk man said to his vicar: "Ah! Mr. Heywood, we would gladly have you preach still in the church!" "Yes," said the vicar, "I would gladly preach, if I could do it with a safe conscience." "Oh, sir," replied the man, "many a one makes a great gash in his conscience, cannot you make a little nick in yours?" The struggle was doubly keen in the case of those who had families. At Baschurch (near Shrewsbury), the minister was Edward Laurence; he had a wife and ten children (eleven strong arguments, he said, for conforming). Neighbours asked him how he would maintain his family, if he did not conform; he replied, "They must all live on Matthew, the 6th chapter, 25th verse: 'Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink, nor yet for your body, what ye shall put on.'" John Hicks, brother of the well-known Dean, said, when asked the same question, "Should I have as many children as that hen has chickens, (pointing to one that had a good number of them), I should not question but God would provide for them all." Another said, "God feeds the young ravens, He will feed my children." Amongst the papers of Samuel Birch, vicar of Bampton, Oxfordshire, one is found, called "Humble Address to my Lord, July 30th, 1662." These are some extracts: "I do not beg for riches, honours, great places, or a pleasant life, for myself or mine. I beg Thy grace in Christ, that we may be kept from scandal to religion. . . . As for my provision, my God, I never had any considerable estate, and yet I never wanted. I depend on Thy promise, and have reason to trust Thee. My God, I beg Thy direction in this great business, and beseech Thee to shew me what is fully pleasing to Thee, and enable me to do it, for my Lord Jesus's sake, my Saviour and Redeemer. Amen." The rector of Great Bolas, in Shropshire, has thus recorded the result of his thoughts: "I solemnly profess, in the presence of the great God, before whom I must shortly give an account of my words and actions, that, in my most impartial judgment, after all the light that I can get by praying, thinking, and discoursing with above twenty judicious and solid divines of both persuasions, I look upon it my duty not to conform; and whatever becomes either of myself or family, as I cannot force my judgment, so I will not dare to force my conscience." There is preserved the written soliloquy of the rector of Carsington, Derbyshire, when debating with himself whether he could conform; it is too long to read the whole of it, but some extracts let me give you. Thus does he address his soul: "It is not, O my soul, a light matter that thou art now employed in; it is not the maintenance of family, wife, and children, that are the main things in this inquiry;—it is the glory of God, the credit

and advantage of religion, the good of the flock committed to thy keeping, thy ministry, thy conscience, thy salvation, and the salvation of others, that must cast the scale and determine thy resolution. I charge thee, O my soul, to lay aside all prejudices, prepossessions, and respects to, or sinister conceptions of, men of the one or the other party. Let the word of God be umpire. Lead me, O Lord, by Thy counsel: make Thy way plain before me; Lord shew me Thy way, and, through grace, I will say, It shall be my way. And canst thou, O my soul, think of laying down thy ministry upon a light occasion? Take heed, lest if like Jonah thou overrunnest thy embassy through discontent, thou be fetched back with a storm. If men be Pharaoh's task-masters, and impose such burdens as thou mayest even groan under; if they be only burdens and not sins, they must be borne, and not shaken off." Thus does this good man, on his knees in the presence of his God, reason on this question. These are not the words of "factions, peevish, humoursome men, who rushed lightly and unadvisedly into damnable schism."—*Mountfield's "The Church and Nonconformists of 1662."*

THE TRIENNIAL CONFERENCE OF THE LIBERATION SOCIETY.

It is announced that the sittings of the conference will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 6th and 7th of May, at Freemasons' Hall, a public *soirée* being held at the close of the proceedings. It is stated that the sittings will be so arranged as to enable those who attend to hear the St. Bartholomew lecture of the Rev. R. W. Dale, which is to be delivered at Willis's Rooms on the Tuesday evening.

Delegates may be appointed by local committees of the society, by public bodies, or public meetings, and also in writing. Previous connexion with the society is not needed on the part of either the delegates or those who appoint them, the only condition imposed being approval of the society's objects, and of organised efforts for their realisation. Further particulars may be learned by addressing, "The Secretary," 2, Serjeants'-inn, Fleet-street. In making these announcements the *Liberator* says:—"We deem it a happy circumstance that this year should happen to be the period for the holding of one of the 'Liberation Society's' great triennial gatherings, and a consciousness of that fact will, we hope, swell the number, and increase the ardour, of the delegates assembled at the conference on the 6th and 7th of May. The Executive Committee has never had such materials for a report as on this occasion. We think, too, that we are not over sanguine in believing that the arrangements for making the conference in a high degree useful and interesting, will prove to be successful. What is now wanted is, a sense of the duty imposed on the society's subscribers throughout the country to support the executive by sending up numerous and influential delegates."

THE STATE-CHURCH CONTROVERSY.

On Wednesday night the Rev. G. W. Conder, of Leeds, delivered a lecture in the Theatre of the Mechanics' Institute, on the Union of Church and State, and in reply to one delivered a fortnight ago by the Rev. James Bardsley, in the Exchange Assembly Room, entitled, "What Dissenters say of themselves, and what they say of the Church of England." Notwithstanding the exceedingly wet evening, the hall was crowded. James Law, Esq., who occupied the chair, briefly introduced the lecturer, who was greeted with loud applause. In his opening remarks the lecturer thus referred to Mr. Bardsley's attack on Mr. Miall:—

He had had the misfortune—and he used the word with deliberation—to listen to the lecture which Mr. Bardsley had delivered a fortnight ago. The whole of what he uttered was unworthy of the lips from which it fell. He meant intellectually and morally. Intellectually it was trash. Morally it was unworthy of the man. The way in which he had treated one of the champions of reform was dishonest in the extreme, and he (Mr. Conder) protested against such dishonesty—the sculling of passages out of the writings of another man, and reading them so as to make them mean what the writer did not mean. He would not follow Mr. Bardsley through the whole of his lecture, as a writer in both of the Bradford newspapers had very ably answered Mr. Bardsley with respect to his quotations from Mr. Miall's "Nonconformist's Sketch Book." While Mr. Miall was represented as finding fault with Dissenters, they all knew that he was a consistent Dissenter. With regard to the statement that the clergy were a hindrance to education, Mr. Bardsley had put quite a different construction upon it than that which it implied. But, apart from all this, the defenders of the Church, instead of meeting the advocates of Dissent on the main question at issue, contented themselves with vilifying their character. They were constantly bringing these gentlemen to the main point—the connection between the Church and State, but they would not meet them there. They (the Nonconformists) challenged them lecture by lecture on the question of Church and State, leaving other minor things; but they would not come to the point at issue. They merely picked out here and there passages from the writings of Dissenting writers who spoke of the defects of their own system. The very fact that such defects were stated by them showed they loved their principles, and were wishful to purge them of these defects. Churchmen ought to have had the highest respect for such men. But Mr. Bardsley had said that the whole tone of Mr. Miall's book alluded to was "Abhor the Established Church, and you are a saint." Now he (Mr. Conder) would simply answer to that assertion that it was not, and no candid man who had read it could say that it was.

Mr. Conder went on to reply to other parts of Mr. Bardsley's arguments. Why should they be reviled for wishing to commemorate the memory of the 2,000

men who had left all rather than outrage their consciences? They were told that the very flower of Dissent was leaving them; but he (Mr. Conder) could say that the root and stalk were strong, whatever became of the flower. Then, again, Mr. Bardsley had said that the Liberation Society was doing most effectually the work of the Established Church. Now, if such was the case, why did not they let them alone? Why did not Mr. Bardsley become a subscriber? (Laughter.)

He would ask Mr. Bardsley, did he ever baptize a child, and thank God that it had been regenerated? Did he ever bury a known bad man, and give thanks over the grave that there was a sure and certain hope of a glorious resurrection? He would ask him if he believed all he had given his unfeigned assent and consent to, and if the Prayer-book contained nothing contrary to the Word of God. He asked him these questions, and asked if he was honest in attacking persons for wishing to celebrate the memory of those men who had given up their livings rather than violate their consciences.

Mr. Conder then alluded to a tract recently published entitled, "How they came there," and made some amusing and pointed remarks on the absence of ability displayed in it, and noted the fallacy of its arguments respecting the number of clergymen deprived of their livings during the Commonwealth. He then proceeded to notice what Dissenters said of the Church, and to expose the unsoundness of the State-Church theory, quoting opinions from Bishop Warburton and Archbishop Whateley, representing the Church; Adam Smith, as representative of the political economists; John Locke, as representative of the philosophers; and Mr. Disraeli, in his younger days, when he was a novelist, all condemnatory of Church establishments. He then gave various forcible illustrations of the evils of patronage, and of the people having no voice in the election of their pastors, and of the Church being associated with the pomps of this world. But they were told that they would destroy the Church if they succeeded, and he asked what that meant.

Does it mean that the Church derives all her vitality from her union with the State? Then let her die, and let another take her place who shall draw her vitality from a more heavenly source. Does it mean that if her dignitaries and ministers lose their official status in the commonwealth, and are forced to become simple ministers, and not ministers backed by law, that they will cease their functions? If so, shame on them! We had hoped they had higher motives for their ministry than the love of place and power. Does it mean that if the aid of the State be withdrawn, the present adherents of the Church of England will refuse to supply the lack and support their own ministers and sustain their own services; that the enormously wealthy adherents of that Church will allow its fabric to crumble and its ministers to starve? If so, then shame on them! Do they mean that their Church cannot hang together a day unless bound together by the iron bands of law? Then in the name of honesty let it fall asunder, and not any longer palm itself off as one Church, when by its own confession it is irremediably divided and rent. This last thing may happen, perhaps—but I not for an instant believe that either of the former things would. No, no, let us not believe such hard things of her as her friends themselves are urging us to do. I am sure that when our end is gained, and it must be ere long, a new and brighter day will dawn on that Church which is now crippled and fettered by law. Enormous resources are waiting only that event to develop themselves, and give her tenfold power for doing her work. Purged of the secular leaven, and free to act and speak for herself, and adapt herself to the wants of new times, and use all the light and wisdom which she is able to possess, she will become such a blessing to the people of England as she has never yet been able to be. When that happens, no one will rejoice more heartily than we. We will not envy her prestige, her learning, or her wealth. We will co-operate with her with a will and a heart, when no longer our oppressor, she becomes our elder sister, and the greatest of us all. We say this from the depths of our hearts, and pray all Churchmen to believe us; but if as yet they cannot, we may not desist, but wait for the event to prove how mistaken they were in their judgment of us, and in their fears, and how vital was the work which they looked at as destruction and death. (Loud and continued cheers.)

Mr. A. Illingworth moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was seconded by Mr. Robert Kell, and carried with acclamation.

On Tuesday evening, last week, the Rev. J. B. Clifford delivered, in the Exchange Assembly-rooms, Bradford, the lecture he gave at Bristol on "The Bicentenary; the Liberation Society: to what do its principles ultimately tend?" noticed in our last number. It was one of a course which is being delivered under the auspices of the Bradford Church Defence Association. The room was well filled, considering the inclemency of the weather. In the absence of Dr. Burnet, president of the society, the Rev. W. R. Smith was called upon to preside. Dr. Burnet afterwards came into the room. On this occasion Mr. Clifford met with no opposition, not even when he denounced Cromwell's usurpation and persecuting tyranny. Dr. Burnet afterwards moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

The ecclesiastical war in Birmingham continues. The local Church Defence Association are about to continue their lectures at the Town-hall. It is announced that on the 8th inst. the Rev. Dr. Hume, of Liverpool, will lecture on "Fallacies and Mis-statements in reference to the Church of England," being a reply to the lecture on "Voluntaryism," recently delivered by the Rev. Marmaduke Miller, of Manchester. The chair to be taken by the Rev. Dr. Miller. On Friday, April 25, the Rev. Joseph Ray, B.A., lecturer of St. Philip's, Birmingham, will lecture on "Churchmen and Dissenters before 1662." The local Conservative paper, *Aris's Gazette*, contains a leading article, calling in question the statistics of the Rev. Marmaduke Miller.

Dr. Hume was at Newcastle last week, the subject of his lecture being an "Exposure of the Fallacies and Mis-statements respecting the Established Church." Dr. Embleton presided; and a great many clergymen occupied the platform. The principal portion of the rev. lecturer's address was taken up in replying to the arguments of the Rev. Marmaduke Miller. In reply to a statement made by Mr. Bright in a speech at Birmingham and repeated elsewhere, that the members of the Established Church were hardly one-third of the population, the rev. lecturer gave some statistics by Mr. Horace Mann, showing the incorrectness of the assertion. On the basis employed by that eminent statistician in arriving at the proportions the various denominations bore to the whole population, the rev. lecturer gave the denominational proportions of the populations of Gateshead, Newcastle, South Shields, Sunderland, and Tynemouth. In all the daily papers of Thursday, however, the rev. lecturer himself (says the *Newcastle Guardian*) is accused of inaccuracy, it being contended that his statement with respect to the Roman Catholic body at Tynemouth was far from correct; the fact being that at present, and for a long series of years, there has been a church with a large congregation of that denomination in the town mentioned.

The Rev. George Bell, United Presbyterian minister, Newcastle-on-Tyne, in a letter to the *Northern Express* says:—

My conviction is that the strength of our friends in the Established Church is to sit still. They cannot complain that the Dissenters in Newcastle were attacking them; and, if they should find themselves eventually driven from the field, as in Hartlepool, they must remember that they themselves began the strife. As a Dissenting minister, I have nothing but the most kindly feeling to the Episcopalian Church as a Church. All that I ask is that, like other Churches, she should support herself. It is unfair and unjust to represent Dissenters as seeking the ruin of the Episcopal Church as a Church. They do no such thing. All that we seek is, that the Episcopalian Church should be supported by those who belong to her communion. A few weeks ago I was obliged to pay one shilling and two pence, under the name of the Vicar's Tithe. Now, I do not attend the Vicar's church, and never heard him either preach or pray. Why should I have to contribute to his support?

On Tuesday night, the Rev. W. Walters, of Newcastle, delivered a lecture on the Liberation Society in the Mechanics' Hall, Darlington. Mr. A. Common presided. The attendance, on account of the unfavourable state of the weather, was rather thin. Mr. Walters proceeded to deliver his lecture, which was substantially the same as that delivered in the Hartlepool, Stockton, and elsewhere. The enthusiastic applause with which it was received amply testified to its excellency. A vote of thanks having been proposed by the Rev. H. Kendall (Independent), and seconded by the Rev. P. W. Grant (Baptist), a gentleman, announcing himself as "Mr. Spencer," ascended the platform, and entered his "protest" against the manner in which Mr. Walters had spoken of the clergy of the Church of England. Where there was anything to reply to, Mr. Walters did so satisfactorily, and the proceedings terminated.—*Newcastle Chronicle*.

THE LITURGICAL REVISION MOVEMENT.

The Council of the Association for Promoting a Revision of the Prayer-book have just issued a special address setting forth the points on which Revisionists are mainly agreed:—

I. With respect to the Act of Uniformity,—such an alteration of the terms of subscription as will no longer compel clergymen and graduates to declare their approbation of every line and letter in the Prayer-book.

II. With respect to the Daily and Occasional Services,—
1. The substitution in the Service for Ordering Priests of a precatory form for the words, "Receive the Holy Ghost, &c." Also the removal of the clause, "Whosoever sins thou dost forgive, &c." These words formed no part of the Ordinals of the Western Church for at least the first 1,000 years of the Christian Era, and at this moment are not found in the Rituals of the Greek and Eastern Churches.

2. Such a modification of the Baptismal Services as will relieve the minister from the necessity of asserting that the baptized person is thereby regenerate, with such verbal alterations in the Catechism and Order of Confirmation as will bring these formularies into more complete harmony with the freedom of opinion which has been legally declared permissible within the Established Church. Also the optional use of vicarious stipulations on behalf of children to be baptized, with permission to parents to undertake all needful responsibilities for their own children.

3. The form of Absolution in the Service for the Visitation of the Sick to be assimilated to the declaration of pardon in the Morning and Evening Prayer, or to the form of absolution in the Communion Service.

4. Such amendments in the Burial Service as may render it more universally appropriate.

5. The optional use of the Athanasian Creed, with or without the damnable clauses. Also the power of omitting a part or the whole of the Communion Service, and of abbreviating the Service for the Solemnisation of Matrimony.

6. The separation of Services originally distinct, so as to detach the Litany and Communion Service from being of necessity part and parcel of the Morning Prayer on Sundays and other Holy-days; as well as permission to the minister to make use of any portions of the Prayer-book for Afternoon or Evening Service on Sundays when both are held in the same church, and for any extra week-day service.

7. The restoration to the minister of the discretionary power he formerly possessed of occasionally substituting for the appointed Lessons some others which he may consider more appropriate.

The Council cannot send forth this statement without drawing attention to the fact that the above propositions tend entirely towards relief and comprehension. In no single instance do they favour restriction or exclusion; nor could the slightest grievance arise from these amendments to any persons, except to those, if such there be, who, in order to prevent the expansion of the Established Church, would deprecate the removal of any burden from the consciences of others.

In using this expression, the Council do not wish to lose sight of the fact that explanations have been offered of the formularies in question which satisfy the minds of many clergymen who cannot accept them in their strictly literal sense. But such latitude of interpretation is, after mature reflection, considered by others to be so doubtful as to press heavily on their sense of rectitude; while the retention of these terms excludes many from the communion and the ministry of the Church of England who would otherwise prove an ornament and support to the Establishment.

NEW ZEALAND NONCONFORMIST COLONY MOVEMENT.

An important and interesting meeting of the members and friends of the above movement took place at Shaftesbury Hall, Aldersgate-street, City, on Tuesday evening, March 25th. The object of the meeting was to bring together for social intercourse the London intending settlers. For this purpose tea was provided, and upwards of 120 friends sat down to its enjoyment. At the close of the tea a public meeting was held, many persons who were present showing the great interest which the movement is exciting in the metropolis. To add to the enjoyment of the evening a choir of singers, under the leadership of Mr. Dod, who presided at the harmonium, sang some very appropriate pieces of music in a most creditable manner. Among the pieces we noticed the song, "The Pilgrim Fathers," the duet, "What are the wild waves saying?" and the glee, "See our oars with feathered spray," all of which were very artistically rendered.

The Rev. Mr. STACK, who for many years resided in New Zealand, in connexion with the Church Missionary Society, having been called to the chair, gave some interesting details of the first settlement of the missionaries among the natives, of their character and disposition, and of the mode of treatment likely to produce in them feelings of kindness and good will.

The Rev. Mr. BRAME, of Birmingham, the father of the originator of the movement, then addressed the meeting, and in a speech full of deep emotion, urged upon the intending settlers the importance of manifesting by a consistent life the principles by which they professed to be guided, and thus advance the cause of God in the earth; and ended by commending the movement to the care and guidance of Almighty God.

Mr. HEWETSON, a returned New Zealand colonist, who is again going out with this party, entered somewhat largely into the nature of the climate, the soils, and the products of New Zealand, showing that the commonest prudence, united with earnest and persevering labour, must ensure a large amount of success to those who were going to make a home in that far-distant country. He then spoke of the difficulties to be encountered during the first two or three years; at the same time stating that like difficulties had been often overcome by the patient endurance of Englishmen, and that these difficulties were materially lessened by going out in a large body like the one contemplated.

Mr. W. R. BRAME, the general manager, on rising to propose a vote of thanks to the singers, made a lucid and comprehensive statement of the present position and future prospects of the movement, by which it appears that it has steadily progressed from the commencement, without any drawbacks to retard it; that it has gone on gradually increasing in numbers and influence, until now nearly the whole of the contemplated 1,000 were enrolled, thus evidencing, as he (Mr. Brame) thought, that it had been under the guidance and had received the blessing of God.

Mr. Hook proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, and in doing so said he was exceedingly glad they had a minister of the Church of England for their chairman, because it gave the most complete refutation to the statement that the movement was sectarian in its aims and objects, the fact being as he (Mr. Hook) thought that sectarianism was kept rife in this country by a dominant Church taxing all parties for the support of its own views and objects; but he hoped that in New Zealand, where there was no dominant Church, sectarian feelings would utterly die. As far as regarded this movement, he considered that the total abolition of Church-rates would take place on the 29th of May next. When that desirable result would happen to those who were left behind he could not say; but he feared it would not be until that time when the New Zealander should stand on London-bridge viewing the ruins of St. Paul's. This sally was received with hearty laughter and cheers.

After singing a beautiful piece of music entitled "Farewell," the company separated, highly gratified with the entertainment which had been provided for them. We learn that this interesting party of Non-conformists have not yet succeeded in finding a suitable minister. This is a pity. We should have thought that there were many "good men and true" among the Baptists and Independents, who would be willing to take the oversight of this colony of Christians. It appears that the council of reference are making efforts in this direction, having sent out letters of inquiry in order to supply this want.

NONCONFORMITY: ITS POSITION AND PROSPECTS.—An address on this subject, the last of the series of lectures, was delivered on Wednesday evening, the 26th ult., at the institute in Grove-lane, Camberwell, by Edward Miall, Esq. The chair was occupied by Mr. Bailey, and the attendance was very numerous. Towards the close of his lecture, which was very cordially received, Mr. Miall said:—"Look at the continent of Europe. If there was one sentiment more than another stirring the minds of the people, it was the desire for spiritual freedom. In Austria the committee of the Legislature had drawn up a scheme by which all Austrians were to be equal in the eye of the law without respect of religious faith—positively declaring, that under no circumstances should the members of one sect be called upon by law to support the institutions of the other. The same thing was going on in Italy and Hungary. The principle avowed by the greatest statesmen of the present day, was that the province of the legislature comprehends the actions of men, but that the motives of men are known only to God. Nonconformists took encouragement from what was passing in other parts of the globe. Fifty years hence, and the globe would be belted with nations of the Anglo-Saxon race, holding our traditions, speaking our language, reading our Bible, and using much the same machinery for the conversion of men. All these colonies, one by one, were throwing off the restrictions of State-Churchism. Canada had no longer a State Church; Australia was acting in the same spirit, giving up the grants public money which the religious denominations once received, not, indeed, for the support of one sect, but of any sect which chose to receive it. (Cheers.) He was sure of this,—the promise that Christ left to his disciples would be fulfilled. His Church would be one. The time would come when true unity, not uniformity, would be characteristic of Christian people. Hearts would be one, and with differences among them on minor matters, there would be the same spirit intent on bringing the world to the feet of the Master. This was the time they were hoping for—praying for; and he confidently expected it was not far off." (Loud applause.) A vote of thanks was then passed to Mr. Miall and to the Chairman, and the meeting separated.

RETIRING CLERGY AND THEIR HOLY ORDERS.—A petition to the House of Commons, which bears the signatures of secessionists from the Church of England of various classes—Roman Catholics, Baptists, Broad Churchmen who wish to get rid of their holy orders, and to become laymen in connexion with the Establishment, and others—has been presented on the subject of clerical disabilities. It is signed, amongst others, by Mr. William Wilberforce, M.A., an elder brother of the Bishop of Oxford, formerly Vicar of East Farleigh, now a layman of the Church of Rome; the Hon. B. W. Noel, M.A., formerly a distinguished Evangelical clergyman of the Church of England, now a Baptist minister; Mr. J. W. Allies, formerly examining chaplain to the late Bishop of London, and Rector of Launton; Mr. J. Macnaught, M.A., until the last few weeks a beneficed clergyman of Liverpool, who now seeks to get rid of his orders; Mr. W. Maskell, M.A., formerly Vicar of Marychurch, and chaplain to the present Bishop of Exeter; Mr. F. J. Foxton, formerly Vicar of Stoke Prior; Mr. E. Walford, formerly of Balliol College, Oxford; and others. They complain that they cannot divest themselves of their holy orders, and cannot, under the resolutions of the Inns of Court, be called to the bar; that they are inadmissible as councillors or aldermen in any municipal corporation; that they are ineligible as members of the House of Commons; and they urge that they are fully satisfied that the true interests of the Church of England are in strict accordance with the dictates of morality and the rights of conscience, and are not to be reconciled with the imposition of penalties and disqualifications. They declare that they have been forced by their consciences to abandon their sacred profession, and now find themselves unable to join any other profession than that of schoolmaster, upon pain of excommunication. They therefore propose petitioning the House of Commons to devise and pass such a measure as shall divest them of all rights, privileges, and exemptions which may attach to them by reason of holy orders, while it shall likewise relieve them from all penalties, disabilities, and qualifications to which they are now subject.

CHURCH-RATE SEIZURE.—A sack of barley belonging to Mr. Kingsley, of Fairford, has been taken and sold to cover a rate made in the parish of Kempford, amounting to 1s. 11½d. The official very kindly brought back 6s. as the balance of the account. Thus do men who profess to be Christians, led on by a minister of Christ, under the plea of law, honour the Gospel, and pay for the incidentals of the worship of Almighty God in a truly apostolic Church!

DR. THOMAS NICHOLAS.—The University of Göttingen has unanimously conferred the degree of Doctor of Philosophy on the Rev. Professor Nicholas, of Carmarthen College, in acknowledgment of his learning and abilities. The honour has been granted at the suggestion of the celebrated Biblical scholar, Professor Ewald.

THE "FINSBURY PREBEND."—"Where the carcase is, there will the eagles be gathered together." In five years' time the property attached to what is termed the "Finsbury Prebend" will yield something like 66,000*l.* a-year, instead of 7,000*l.*, the present amount. Already a deputation of East London incumbents have waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer—not as Chancellor, but as "a good Churchman" and an Ecclesiastical Commissioner—to enlist his sympathies in a scheme for

giving a slice of this windfall to the incumbencies in their district. The thoroughly selfish spirit of this deputation is illustrated by a passage in a letter which "one of the deputation" has addressed to the *Times* (March 11th). So little concerned is he for the honour of the Church, and so little shocked at the financial scandals which have made indignant so many other members of his Church, that he can coolly write—

We do not object to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners building palaces for bishops out of their revenues, nor to their increasing the income of Church dignitaries. We believe that palaces should be erected for the bishops where wanting, and the incomes of deans should be augmented where there is not sufficient to enable the dignitary to maintain his rank with dignity. We do not say a word against such application of the revenues entrusted to the Commissioners; but we protest against the funds arising from Church property in the metropolis being scattered over the country before the great spiritual destitution in the metropolis is in some measure more adequately provided for.

Yet the public are told that the Church cannot afford to part with Church-rates, and that every shilling of the existing and prospective ecclesiastical revenues is needed for the increase and the multiplication of endowments. Why, this Finsbury estate, with the proceeds of some of the threatened City churches, would furnish a fund large enough to form a substitute for Church-rates. May we suggest to Mr. Gladstone that he will act wisely if he turn his thoughts in that direction, rather than listen to the suggestions of these very candid clergymen? In any case, we hope that the appropriation of these anticipated revenues will be closely watched by the public, for they are public property, and the interests of the public are concerned in their appropriation. —*Liberator.*

RELIGION IN GERMANY AND RUSSIA.—The Rev. J. G. Oncken, the well-known and devoted missionary and agent of the Edinburgh Bible Society in Hamburg, has delivered a most interesting statement in Edinburgh in reference to the progress of Evangelical Christianity in Germany and Russia. Since the commencement of his labours in 1823, he estimates that 40,000 souls in Germany have been savingly converted through the agency of the mission which he superintends, and millions have become possessed of the Holy Scriptures. As in most of the German States there is now a large amount of religious liberty, the prospects for Germany are very encouraging, notwithstanding the remaining prevalence of infidelity and rationalism. Mr. Oncken gives a cheering account of the present Emperor of Russia, who is zealously promoting the translation and circulation of the Scriptures among his people, and giving his protection to those of his subjects who are forsaking the Greek Church for a purer faith. —*Edinburgh Week.*

THE RELIGIOUS CONDITION OF ITALY.—On Friday evening the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Angus invited a large number of the friends of Italy to the Baptist College, Holford House, Regent's-park, for the purpose of hearing information as to the progress of Evangelical religion in that country. Among the company we observed Lord Radstock, Rev. Canon Cureton (Westminster), Sir Culling E. Eardley, Colonel Walker, R.A., Rev. W. Arthur, Rev. W. Owen, Rev. S. Minton, Rev. W. Cardall, Rev. J. Garwood, Rev. W. M. Bunting, Rev. W. Bevan, Rev. J. P. Dobson, Mr. J. Farish, Mr. Spicer, Mr. Marshman, Mr. Sperling, Rev. Professors McCosh (Belfast), and Lorimer (London), Rev. Dr. Fry, Rev. T. R. Redwar, Rev. H. Clissold, Colonel Sotheby, Major Scott Phillips, Mr. Herbert Mayo, Mr. Archibald, and many others, including a large number of ladies. The proceedings were opened with a hymn. After a portion of Scripture had been read by the Rev. J. Graham, the Rev. S. Minton offered prayer. The conversation was commenced with a brief address from the Rev. Dr. Angus, bidding his guests, of various Evangelical denominations, a hearty welcome to Holford House. (Cheers.) The Rev. W. Arthur, the author of "Italy in Transition," then narrated various facts and incidents bearing on the state and prospects of the Italian people, gathered from actual observation. He referred especially to a document now in course of signature by thousands of priests and people, calling on the Pope, with many apt quotations from Scripture, to reform himself, and especially to lighten the bark of St. Peter of that dreadful load which threatened to sink her—the temporal power. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) The rev. gentleman also dwelt on the liberty to circulate the Bible now as compared with former years, and on the opportunities for diffusing Evangelical truth open to British travellers in Italy. Colonel Walker, who has spent the past winter in Italy, likewise dwelt on the striking contrast between the Italy of the present day and of former years, when he last visited it, in regard to the circulation of the Bible and other matters, noting especially the great change in the priests. He detailed his observations as to the state of the Italian Evangelical congregations at Milan, Genoa, and Florence, and spoke also of Naples and Gavazzi. He took occasion to bear testimony to the valuable services rendered by an English clergyman (Rev. J. Gordon) at Florence, in counteracting erroneous views and promoting a Catholic spirit. Sir Culling E. Eardley urged on British Protestants the duty of exercising patience; not expecting too much from the Italians in religious matters. After mentioning his own expulsion from Genoa some years ago for the alleged offence of giving away "irreligious books," including a Bible, in an edition by a Roman Catholic Bishop, the hon. baronet proceeded to dwell on the important results which might be anticipated from the development of movements now in progress in

Italy. Lord Radstock enforced the duty of aiming, not merely or so much at the pulling down of the Church of Rome, as at the setting up of the kingdom of Christ in Italy. The Rev. W. Owen, author of the "Work of God in Italy," spoke more particularly on the present movements of Gavazzi. He also referred to the efforts which were being made for circulating Evangelical literature, stating that among the works recently translated into Italian were "Leighton on St. Peter," "Haldane on the Romans," and "Dr. Angus's Bible Handbook." (Applause.) The proceedings were shortly afterwards brought to a close.

Religious Intelligence

THE SPECIAL SERVICES.—The Rev. Thomas Dale preached at St. Paul's Cathedral on Sunday evening. The space available for the vast congregation was quite filled. On the same evening the Exeter-hall services was closed by the Rev. Francis Storr, Vicar of Brechley, Kent. At the theatres still opened the preachers were:—Britannia, Rev. Newman Hall; Pavilion, Rev. H. W. Tindall; Standard, Rev. H. Richards; Sadler's Wells, Rev. W. Grigsby in the afternoon, and Rev. J. Denham Smith in the evening. At the last-named service there was a very large attendance, the doors being closed at a very early hour. The service was not concluded until nine o'clock.

HALIFAX.—The pastorate of Sion Independent Chapel, Halifax, is vacant by the resignation of the Rev. C. S. Sturrock, B.A.

DERBY.—The Rev. J. Baxendale, of Rawden College, has received and accepted a very cordial and unanimous invitation to the church and pastorate at Agard-street Chapel, Derby.

THE REV. J. PARSONS.—This eminent minister was taken ill at York during Saturday night, so as to cause some anxiety. He was not able to preach on Sunday evening, but the last reports respecting his health are favourable. —*Leeds Mercury.*

CARDIFF.—The Rev. Joseph Waite, B.A., of East Cowes, has accepted a most cordial invitation from the English Congregational Church worshipping at Charles-street to become their pastor, and will commence his labours on the first Sunday in May.

SOUTH SHIELDS.—The Independent chapel in this town, having been closed for improvements, &c., at a cost of 200*l.*, was reopened on the 23rd March, 1862, when the Rev. F. J. Falding, D.D., preached morning and evening. He also lectured on the evening of the 26th in the Mechanics' Hall, on "Talking and Some Great Talkers." On the evening of the 26th, the Rev. J. Parsons, of York, preached in the chapel. On each occasion there was a very large audience, and a very good collection.

BROMLEY, KENT.—An interesting meeting took place on Tuesday evening, 25th March, in the vestry of the Congregational Chapel, to decide as to the propriety of enlarging and modernising the building, the Rev. E. Bolton in the chair. Various carefully-prepared plans were submitted to the meeting, with estimates, and the meeting unanimously resolved to adopt the one which provided 135 additional sittings, at an outlay of about 300*l.* The matter of finance was then brought forward, and a gentleman present offered to give a cheque for one-fourth of the above amount, providing the remaining three-fourths were promptly raised. Certain amounts were then promised by other parties, and in a few minutes the sum of 154*l.* was subscribed. A vote of thanks to the deacons and the chairman closed this very satisfactory meeting.

LONDON CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION.—The second quarterly meeting of this association, for prayer and fraternal intercourse, was held in the Congregational Library on Friday evening, the 21st ult. After tea, the chair was occupied by T. Scrutton, Esq. Letters of regret at unavoidable absence were read from Revs. J. Jefferson, A. Hampson, J. Kennedy, J. Bowrey, G. Smith, J. Eastman, J. S. Pearsall, J. W. Richardson, and W. Grigsby. A paper detailing the Evangelistic operations of the association was read by the secretary, and the remainder of the evening was passed in prayer and conference. Forty pastors, deacons, and delegates were present, and the Revs. J. H. Wilson, I. V. Mummery, I. Marchant, J. Christien, Dr. Hewlett, R. G. Harper, W. Bevan, with Messrs. Scrutton, Kilpin, and Townley, took part in the devotions and conference. It appeared that during its brief period of operation the association has been the means of extensively promoting the preaching of the Gospel, and that the labours of its agents in different places have been blessed to the conversion of souls.

MILE-END NEW-TOWN.—The new chapel of which the Rev. Wm. Tyler is the minister was opened on Tuesday, last week. The Rev. T. Binney preached one of his peculiarly graphic sermons, grounded upon the discourses of the Apostle Paul at Athens, Thessalonica, Corinth, and Berea; and among the ministers who took part in the service were J. E. Richards, J. Kennedy, J. Bowley, H. Hooper, E. Mannering, J. Miall, and J. W. Richardson. Those present included S. M'Al, T. Aveling, Dr. Hewlett, C. Gilbert, J. Bramall, E. Wilkins, Dr. Waddington, J. P. Turquand, J. S. Pearsall, H. Christopherson, J. De K. Williams, J. Ross, Evan Davis, J. Corbin, J. Hall, as also H. Rutt, Esq., and J. Henderson, Esq. At the close of the morning service a dinner was served in the school-room, and a number of speeches were made in praise of the handsome chapel, and wishing its excellent and enterprising minister all manner of success. It appeared from a statement made by Mr.

Tyler that the total cost of the erection, including the freehold of the land, was 7,000*l.*, and that scarcely 5,000*l.* had, up to the day of opening, been subscribed. Some liberal donations, however, we believe, were given during the day, including 20*l.* from Mr. S. Morley. In the evening the Rev. T. W. Aveling preached, in the room of the Rev. J. Stoughton, who still continues much indisposed.

MORNINGTON CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, HAMPSTEAD-ROAD.—That an iron church need not present an air of discomfort in the interior, whatever be its outward appearance, is abundantly proved by this church, recently erected for the Rev. Thomas T. Lynch. It exhibits not only taste in the exterior, but an aspect of comfort, and even elegance, inside. It is not a little remarkable, and a sign of more than ordinary strength of attachment, that a two years' absence on the part of their pastor from ill-health has failed to scatter Mr. Lynch's church and congregation. This elegant little building has been erected under the kind superintendence of Mr. Emmett, who has shown that if "stone walls do not a prison make," neither do iron ones. The interior is lined and fitted up with stained deal, varnished; the roof being supported upon light iron columns, painted blue and white. The seats are all stuffed and covered uniformly with scarlet cloth, the gift of a member of the church; it is comfortably matted, warmed with hot water upon the latest improved principle, and lighted by an elegant gas chandelier of iron and brass, while, to render the place complete, convenient offices are attached. Around the walls are painted in antique letters suitable texts of Scripture. On Friday, the 21st ult., the first of a series of services to dedicate the place to the worship of God and the preaching of his Word, was held, in which the Revs. Joshua Harrison, Newman Hall, Edward White, and Dr. James Hamilton, of the Scotch Church, took part. Addresses were delivered by them on "The advantages of public worship as acceptable to God and useful to the worshipper"—on "Independence: spiritual and unsectarian"—and on "The riches and power of the Word of God." Each of the ministers briefly alluded to the long course of trial and physical weakness through which Mr. Lynch had been called to pass, congratulated him on his restoration to so large a measure of health, and expressed their pleasure that this commodious edifice had been provided for the preaching of the truth by his lips. The Revs. Mr. Nunn and Thomas Jones were unavoidably absent through illness. On the following Sunday the pulpit, or rather miniature platform, was occupied in the morning by the Rev. Baldwin Brown, B.A., who took for his text, "Silver and gold have I none"; in the evening by the Rev. Watson Smith, who preached from the words, "Draw not hither; put off the shoes from off thy feet, for the place whereon thou standest is holy ground." Last Sunday the esteemed pastor of the church, the Rev. T. T. Lynch, commenced his ministerial work, and preached a discourse exhibiting his usual power and beauty of thought, and Christian earnestness. The entire cost of the structure has been 1,600*l.*, of which the church, among themselves and friends, have already raised about 1,300*l.*

Correspondence.

BICENTENARY POETRY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Although the following lines have already appeared in print, I think that just now they are worthy of reproduction, and through your columns will reach a considerable number of readers to whom, perhaps, they may be unknown. They are copied from "A Complete Collection of Farewell Sermons" of the leading Nonconformist ministers, "Printed in London in the year 1663."

I remain, yours truly,

Croydon.

B. G. W.

"A poem upon the imprisonment of Mr. Calamy in Newgate; by Robert Wilde, D.D., Author of the late *Iter Boreale*":—

"This page I send you, Sir, your Newgate fate,
Not to condole, but to congratulate.
I envy not our mitred men their places,
Their rich preferments, or their richer faces:
To see them steeples upon steeples set,
As they meant that way to heaven to get.
I can behold them take into their gills,
A dose of churches, as men swallow pills,
And never grieve at it; let them swim in wine
While others drown in tears, I'll not repine;
But my heart truly grudges, I confess,
That you thus loaded are with happiness;
So it is, and you more blessed are
In Peter's chain, than if you set in 's chair.
One sermon bath preferred you so much honour,
A man could scarce have hoped from Bishop Bonner;
While we your brethren, poor erratics be,
You are a glorious fixed star we see.
Hundreds of us turn out of house and home,
To a safe habitation you are come.
What though it be a jail? shame and disgrace
Rise only from the crime, not from the place.
Who thinks reproach or injury is done
By an eclipse to the unspotted sun?
He only by that black upon his brow,
Allures spectators more, and so do you.
Let me find honey though upon a rod,
And prize the prison, where the keeper's God:
Newgate or hell were heaven if Christ were there,
He made the stable so, and sepulchre.
Indeed the place did for your presence call,
Prisons do want perfuming most of all.
Thanks to the bishop and his good Lord Mayor,[†]
Who turned the den of thieves into a house of prayer

* "Upon Monck's March from Scotland to London."

† Bishop Sheldon, whose nephew was Lord Mayor of London at the time.

And may some thief by you converted be,
Like him who suffered in Christ's company.
Now would I had a sight of your mittimus;
Pain would I know why you are dealt with thus.
Jailor, set forth your prisoner at the bar,
Sir, you shall hear what your offences are.
First; it is proved you being dead in law,
As if you cared not for that death a straw
Did walk and haunt your church, as if you'd scare
Away the reader and his Common Prayer.
Nay, 'twill be proved you did not only walk,
But like a Puritan, your ghost did talk.
Dead and yet preach; these Presbyterian slaves
Will not give over preaching in their graves.
Item, you play'd the thief, and if't be so,
Good reason, Sir, to Newgate you should go:
And now you're there, some dare to swear,
You are the greatest pickpocket that ere came there;
Your wife too, little better than yourself you make,
She's the receiver of each purse you take.
But your great theft, you act it in your church,
I do not mean you did your sermon lurch;—
That's crime canonical, but you did pray
And preach, so that you stole men's hearts away.
So that good man to whom you place doth fall,
Will find they have no heart for him at all:
This felony deserved imprisonment;
What can't you Nonconformists be content,
Sermons to make except you preach them too;
They that your places have this work can do.
Thirdly, 'Tis said when you pray most devout,
For all good men you leave the Bishops out.
This makes seer Sheldon, by his powerful spell,
Conjure, and lay you safe in Newgate Hell:
Would I were there too, I should like it well.
I would you durst swift punishments with me,
Pain makes me fitter for the company
Of roaring boys; and you may lie-a-bed,
Now your name's up; pray do it in my stead;
And if it be denied us to change places,
Let us for sympathy compare our cases;
For if in suffering we both agree,
Sir, I may challenge you to pity me;
I am the older jail-bird; my hard fate,
Hath kept me twenty years in Cripple-gate;
Old Bishop Gout, that lordly proud disease,
Took my fat body for his diocese;
Where he keeps court, there visits every limb,
And makes them, Levite-like, conform to him.
Severely he doth article each joint,
And makes enquiry into every point:
A bitter enemy to preaching, he
Hath half-a-year sometimes suspended me;
And if he find me painful in my station,
Down I am sure to go next visitation.
He binds up, looseth; sits up, and pulls down,
Pretends he draws ill humours from the crown,—
But I am sure he maketh such ado,
His humours trouble head and members too.
He hath me now in hand, and ere he goes,
I fear, for heretics, he'll burn my toes.
Oh! I would give all I'm worth, a fee,
That from his jurisdiction I were free.
Now, Sir, you find our sufferings do agree,
One bishop clapt up you, another me;
But oh! the difference, too, is very great,
You are allow'd to walk, to drink, to eat,
I want them all, and never a penny get.
And though you be debarred your liberty,
Yet all your visitors, I hope, are free.
Good men, good women, and good angels come,
And make your prison better than your home.
Now may it be so: till your foes repent
They gave you such a rich imprisonment.
May you a thousand friendly papers see,
And none come empty except this from me.
And if you stay, may I come keep your door,
Then farewell parsonage, I shall ne'er be poor.

Note.—Dr. Wilde was one of the Northamptonshire ejected ministers. Wood, the slanderer of the Puritans, says, "He was a fat, jolly man, and a boon Presbyterian." A better testimony is, "He was exceedingly qualified unto his ministerial work; none more melted and melting in prayer: none more serious and fervent in preaching Christ and his Gospel." He died at Oundle in 1679, aged 70.

MR. BARDSLEY'S LECTURE AT CAMBRIDGE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Letters of inquiry which have come from different parts of the country for weeks past—the last two being received this morning—induce me to ask for space in your columns for the following explanation:—

On my asking whether it was permitted me to speak to the proposal of a vote of thanks to the lecturer, Mr. Bardsley rose and said that, as the evening was far advanced, he would challenge me to meet him for discussion another evening. I accepted the challenge; but we could not agree about the subject of discussion. Mr. Bardsley proposed two subjects; I proposed one.

He proposed first, the different opinions held by the Puritans and modern Dissenters on the question of "Church and State." This I declined, stating as the reason that Mr. Bardsley's view was correct. I added that there were nevertheless reasons which justified our proposed commemoration of the secession of 1662, and named these two,—the fact that the Puritans are our religious ancestors, and the noble testimony they bore to the sovereignty of conscience in things religious. I said further, that if Mr. Bardsley would discuss the question of "Church and State," I would meet him at any time he would appoint. This he declined, and proposed to discuss the number of meeting-houses built by the seceders and the number now remaining in possession of orthodox Dissenters. That subject I declined. It is one in which I feel very little interest, and of which I have very little knowledge. We distinguish between buildings and churches.

Such were the only important points of a brief discussion of which I have seen no correct report, and several marvellously untrue. The importance which has been attached to it, is full of significance.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

W. ROBINSON.

Cambridge, March 31, 1862.

At a recent city election in Oskaloosa, Iowa, Mrs. Nancy Smith, Democratic, was elected mayor by a majority of twenty-one over the Republican male candidate for that office.

Foreign and Colonial.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

President Lincoln has issued a war bulletin, assigning General Fremont to the command of the military department of the country west of the Potomac and east of the departments of the Mississippi, to be called the Mountain Department.

General McClellan has issued an address to the soldiers of his army, in which he promises to place them on a decisive battle-field. He says that he has held them thus long inactive in order that they might be able to strike a death-blow to the rebellion. The army of the Potomac was until the present time destitute of sufficient artillery—now he pronounces it admirable in matériel, discipline, and equipment. The moment for action has arrived, and he begs his soldiers to believe, however strange his actions may appear, that the object of every movement is to bring about a decisive battle.

"God smiles upon us," says the General. "Victory attends us. Yet I would not have you think that our aim is to be obtained without a manly struggle. I will not disguise it from you, that you have brave foes to encounter—foemen well worthy of the steel that you will use so well. I shall demand of you great and heroic exertions, rapid and long marches, privations perhaps. We will share all these together, and when this sad war is over we will all return to our homes, and feel that we could ask no higher honour than the proud consciousness that we belonged to the Army of the Potomac."

According to the statements of deserters, the Confederate army of the Potomac numbers about 150,000 men.

Some of the papers speak of General McClellan in a very hostile spirit, complaining that he did not follow up the Confederates sufficiently soon. The *New York Evening Post* thinks that the Confederates have improved their position by retreat. The correspondent of the *New York World* says that the Confederate army made the most successful evacuation, and the most secure and perfect retreat, of which history furnishes example. It escaped safely with its entire right and left wings from every point threatened by the Federal lines, and securely carried off all its guns and three-fourths of the population, black and white.

The *Richmond Examiner* says:—"We have a positive assurance that the evacuation of Manassas was not caused by pressure of the enemy, but took place purely from strategic reasons. A new line of defence will be organised, which will probably extend from Staunton to Gordonsville."

A portion of General Banks' division has occupied the important town of Winchester, Virginia. Twelve hundred Confederate cavalry, after a slight engagement, fled; and the Federals occupied the town.

The Federals have occupied Dumfries, on the Lower Potomac.

General Burnside's expedition has captured Newburn, North Carolina. The fight lasted four hours. The Confederates were driven from their position, General Burnside capturing three batteries of artillery, 46 guns, 3,000 stand of arms, and 200 prisoners. The Confederates, supposed to number 10,000, escaped by railway to Goldsboro', burning the bridges over the Trent and Claremont rivers, and setting fire to Newburn, but without doing much damage. The Federal loss amounts to 100 killed and 400 wounded.

The Naval Committee has introduced a bill in Congress providing for the construction of an iron-clad steamer of 6,000 tons burden, to be used only as a ram, and appropriating 1,000,000 dols. for this, and also 13,000,000 dols. for iron-clad gunboats. The bill also appropriates 700,000 dols. for Stevens' battery, and 500,000 dols. for the extension of Washington Navy-yard, by erecting machinery to roll and forge plates for armour-clad ships.

A bill has been brought forward in the House of Representatives, proposing territorial government for the Seceded States. It was ordered to be laid on the table by a majority of nine.

General Fremont's appointment is regarded unfavourably in some quarters, and is looked upon as a conciliatory concession to the Republican party.

President Davis has suspended Generals Floyd and Pillow, for their unsatisfactory report of the evacuation of Fort Donelson.

The Merrimac is at the Norfolk navy-yard. A large force of workmen is engaged in repairing her. One of her prongs was seriously damaged, and the forward part of the vessel was stove in. These are being strengthened.

General Bragg has arrived at Memphis, from Pensacola, with 20,000 men. Memphis is reported to be in a state of anarchy, and martial law has been proclaimed there.

General Halleck officially reports that the Union forces had driven the Confederates from Paris, Tennessee. The Federal loss was 100 killed and wounded.

The Confederates have evacuated New Madrid, leaving guns and stores which they could not carry away. The Federal troops have occupied the town.

Commodore Dupont officially reports the capture of Jacksonville and St. Augustine, in Florida, with Fort Marion. It is understood that the Governor of Florida has recommended the entire evacuation by the Confederates of the eastern part of the State.

It is reported that Mr. Yancey, late Confederate Commissioner to England, was captured in a schooner attempting to run the blockade.

The Confederate steamers Ella Warley and Kate ran the blockade at Charleston on the 27th Feb., with 1,100 bales of cotton. When they left the bar, there

were lying at Charleston, the bark *Eltiman* for Liverpool, with 1,800 bales, and the brig *Mary Wright*, with 1,500 bales, waiting an opportunity to run the blockade.

General Beauregard had issued an order of the day upon assuming command of the army of the Mississippi, saying:—"Our reverses, far from disheartening, must nerve us to new deeds of valour, and, while true to our cause and ourselves, with the protection of the Almighty, we must and shall triumph."

The New York Chamber of Commerce Committee has resolved that, in view of the magnitude of the interests involved, it is the duty of Boston, Philadelphia, and New York, to create iron-clad vessels of sufficient strength to resist the *Merrimac* or other batteries if they make their appearance.

The Confederates are reported to have evacuated the last of the batteries they held on the Lower Potomac—viz., those at Aquia Creek.

Advices from Port Royal to the 16th inst. report that preparations for the reduction of Savannah are steadily progressing. The Federals have a formidable fleet of gunboats there.

The *New York Tribune* says that the Federal Government has information that the four steam rams now building by the Confederates—two at Mobile, and two at New Orleans—are not so formidable as the *Merrimac*.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* says that information received in Washington leads to the belief that the Confederates are forming a line of defence from Fredericksburg to Gordonsville.

The Assistant-Secretary of the Federal Navy is now in New York, it is stated, for the purpose of providing for the immediate construction of four steamers exactly similar to the *Monitor*.

The *New York Tribune* states that the Committee of the Senate had under consideration a proposition to transfer the appropriation, made in the present session, amounting to 7,000,000 dols., for fortifications to iron-clad steamships.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Tribune* says it is authoritatively stated that the daily outgoings of the Federal Treasury amount to 4,000,000 dollars, and the accounting liabilities of the several departments to 1,000,000 dollars more.

The army of the Potomac has already cost the Government between 200,000,000 dollars and 300,000,000 dollars.

The Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives has decided not to report to the House any bills before them for confiscation of the property of rebels.

A bill has been introduced into Congress authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to accept loans from the States for public defences. If the President is authorised to accept a loan from the State of Maine, the Secretary of War will take immediate measures to fortify the harbour and city of Portland, and some point in the north-east section of Maine, and such other places on the coast and frontier of Maine as may be necessary to provide for military connexion between the said points, and also for floating defences.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs has reported in favour of appropriating 2,500 dols. compensation to the Spanish barque *Providencia*, illegally seized on her voyage to New York by the Federal blockading steamer *Alabama*.

During the discussion of the bill for the abolition of slavery in the district of Columbia, Senator Doolittle (a leading Republican) declared he would favour no emancipation scheme which did not provide for the colonisation of the Negroes. He argued that in the temperate zone the Caucasian race would always dominate. "In the tropics," said Mr. Doolittle, "the coloured race is dominant. This is Nature's law. The repugnance in America to living side by side with negroes is not, as claimed by some, mere prejudice, but a true instinct of nature." He contended that every pledge of the Republican party in 1860 was against interfering with slavery in the States, and that they could not emancipate slaves. It was their duty to encourage emigration to Hayti and Liberia, and they should look at a map of the American continent, and direct legislation for the good of all races and all mankind.

The House of Representatives has rejected the amendment to the Tax Bill, exempting slaves from taxation.

THE EMANCIPATED SLAVES AT PORT ROYAL.

The advance of the Northern forces is, as our readers are aware, marked by the involuntary liberation of large bodies of slaves along the line of march and within the districts occupied by the Federal troops. They remain for the most part on the plantations, free to follow their own course, their former masters having abandoned them in terror at the approach of the armies of the Union. Within the Federal lines at Port Royal alone, for example, there are 8,000 slaves thus abandoned by their masters, and therefore virtually free. The present guidance and future welfare of this emancipated negro population naturally occupies the serious attention of the statesmen and philanthropists of the North. Soon after the occupation of Port Royal, Mr. Pierce was sent out by the Washington Cabinet, as a Government agent, to make a careful survey of the plantations in the neighbourhood, and report on the condition of the negroes. His report proved the necessity of prompt action in the matter. Owing to the disturbed state of affairs in the district incidental to its armed occupation by the Northern troops, several weeks of the usual planting season had passed without anything being done on the plantations, so that unless some efforts were

promptly made to set in motion the paralysed machinery of labour, the negroes would be condemned to pass a whole year of comparative idleness. As soon as these facts were known the matter was promptly taken up at Boston and New York, where associations were formed during last winter for the purpose of supplying the wants of the negroes, and providing for their future welfare. The name taken by these associations is that of the "Educational Commission," and their main object is to promote the industrial, social, and moral improvement of persons released from slavery in the course of the war for the Union. In order to accomplish this object the commission propose to send out a large number of practical and energetic agents and teachers, who will live among the negro population, supply their more pressing wants, instruct them, and initiate them in habits of voluntary labour, and efforts for their own support.

The Educational Commission was formed at Boston on the 7th of February, and within ten days afterwards twenty-four teachers were sent out to Port Royal, under the superintendence of Mr. Pierce. A similar movement has been made in New York, and the promoters of the scheme hope soon to have a *cordon sanitaire* of active teachers and intelligent superintendents of labour along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. A portion of the superintendents and teachers who are employed under the regulations, so far as the Government is concerned, explained in Mr. Chase's letter to the "contraband" agent, receive compensation from the associations in this city and Boston; but some are volunteers. Among the number are men of almost all trades and some professions. There are several physicians and one or two clergymen. Quite a number, especially those from Boston, have been teachers, and are liberally educated; others of them are quite familiar with agricultural operations. Wherever the army of the Union gains a footing, and the slaves claim protection, it is intended, if possible, to introduce the institutions which have secured the intelligence and prosperity of the North—the school and the workshop—in a word, to promote enlightened and independent industry. The true friends of freedom on this side of the Atlantic will heartily wish all who are engaged in this noble work God speed.

ITALY.

It appears to have been definitively decided that Signori Mancini and Cordova shall leave the Cabinet. Signor Brioschi is to be Minister for Public Instruction, and Signor Conforti Minister of Justice. The Marquis de Torrearsa has definitively refused to accept the portfolio for Foreign Affairs, which was then offered to General Durando, who, however, has not yet accepted it.

According to the *Italia*, General Marmora has declared that he does not require reinforcements to suppress brigandage in Naples.

The *Official Gazette* contains a decree ordering the amalgamation of the southern army with the regular troops.

Garibaldi reached Parma on Sunday. He was received with the utmost enthusiasm. Garibaldi thanked the people, and said:—"The people of Parma have provided me with numerous companions, and will, should the occasion arise, provide me with more."

News received at Milan from Venetia asserts that demonstrations are becoming very frequent there. Numerous arrests have been made at Mantua and Venice.

The *Times* correspondent at Turin gives a curious account of the relations subsisting between Garibaldi and the Italian Government. It was not to meet Ratazzi, but Ricasoli, that the General left his island home. The ex-Premier thought to find in Garibaldi an ally who would give him strength to resist the cabal formed against him, but before an interview could take place Ricasoli had fallen from power. His successor came to terms with the General, and has by that means bought off the active opposition of the men of extreme opinions. He conceded to Garibaldi the amalgamation of the Southern army with the regular forces of the kingdom. This was a measure upon which the Liberator had set his heart, and so far the change of Ministry has served to promote his views. But it is tolerably clear that this peace between the men of action and the Ratazzi Cabinet cannot last long. It is said that Garibaldi has already met with a flat refusal when he asked for the recall of Mazzini. The Neapolitans are in a fever of expectation in consequence of a statement that the General will visit the city. Garibaldi's influence is evidently as great as ever with the Italians of the South, and his movements are the cause of no little anxiety at Turin.

Various despatches intimate that the Bourbonnians are about to try a grand coup, and that the brigands in the Basilica are expecting the notorious General Bosco, who, it is said, has accepted the perilous task of leading them to victory.

ROME.

The Pope issued a decree on Wednesday for the canonisation of the Japanese martyrs, and also delivered an allocution, in which he dwelt upon the nature and objects of the temporal power. He declared (as we learn by the telegram) that the temporal power is not to be considered as a matter of dogma, but as an actual ordination of Providence, and that the independence of the Head of the Church is an absolute necessity.

AUSTRIA.

On Wednesday, in the Lower House of the Reichsrath a debate took place upon the question of the finances. The Polish and Czech members left the

House. A memorandum of the Finance Minister in defence of his policy was attacked; but the House justified the increase of the military force by the political situation of 1860.

GERMANY.

The Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt is acting upon the hint supplied by the King of Prussia, by putting down anything having the appearance of political freedom within his dominions. By means of a squadron of police he dispersed a society called the National Verein the other day; but the members, to the number of between three and four thousand, assembled on Bavarian territory, and passed resolutions sympathising with the party of progress in Prussia, and protesting against the violation of the right of meeting.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

An Imperial decree has been published at St. Petersburg ordering several modifications in the censorship of printed matter. A commission is appointed to revise the law on the press. The censorship of works published by scientific societies has been abolished.

M. Schlenker, of Warsaw, has been condemned to imprisonment in a fortress for four months, and conducted to Modlin. The Marquis Wielopolski has arrived in Warsaw.

The journal of Cracow, the *Czas*, gives the following details relative to the torture inflicted on M. Zamoycki:—

Warsaw, March 17.

The statements relative to the barbarity towards M. Alexander Zamoycki, of which the commission of inquiry, presided over by General Roznow, was guilty, are confirmed in all points. The prisoner, stripped of his clothing and of his shirt, was subjected, during the interrogatories, to a frightful flagellation. The rods that were used were thicker than the thumb, and the flesh was literally cut to ribbons, particularly on the right side of the body. M. Zamoycki endured this torment with a noble courage, without giving the least response, without uttering a word. After he had received several hundred strokes he fell senseless; and in this state, after being covered with a cloth, he was handed over to the care of a doctor. It seems that there was little chance of saving his life from the first, the spine having been injured. This case of Muscovite barbarity needs no comment; it provokes the greatest indignation, and shows in all its horror the régime to which Poland is now subjected.

The offence of which M. Zamoycki was accused is that of having printed a clandestine journal called the *Pilot*.

TURKEY.

The great success of the Turkish Loan in London has given much satisfaction at Constantinople.

The Sultan has caused nineteen millions of piastres to be taken from his privy purse, for the purpose of paying the arrears due to the troops. He has also given orders for providing the army with clothing at his own cost.

A despatch from Constantinople assures us that the news from the Herzegovina continues to be "very satisfactory." The "news" seems to be of a very negative character, and to consist mainly of assurances that the insurgents are not doing much, and that the Turks are in good positions. Those taken up by Omar Pasha on the frontiers of Montenegro will, it is said, "secure the speedy pacification of the small portion of territory which remains still occupied by the insurgents."

GREECE.

The surrender of Nauplia is confirmed. The King has granted an amnesty to the whole of the garrison, with the exception of twelve officers who have fled. Greece is said to be tranquil, but numerous arrests continue at Athens.

MEXICO.

News from Mexico gives Vera Cruz dates to the 4th instant, *via* Havannah. President Juarez has ratified the agreement entered into with the allied commissioners at Soledad. The French and Spanish troops have left for Tetusan and Orizaba. The British troops were about to re-embark for home. A portion of the Spanish troops was returning to Cuba. The French reinforcements which were expected would return without landing. Negotiations were to commence at Orizaba on April 1. Everything announces that the pending disagreements will have a pacific solution; and ample guarantees for the future would be obtained. The American bearer of despatches had been murdered between Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico.

INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Calcutta advices are to March 1. The estimation in which Lord Canning, the retiring Governor-General, is held by the natives was to be marked by the presentation of an address and the erection of a statue. The state of the revenue appears to have greatly improved, the estimates having increased more than three millions in two years. The abolition of the license-tax is also announced. The disturbances in Sylhet continue, but the forces which had arrived there would, it was expected, shortly re-establish tranquillity.

According to Canton advices, Mr. Roberts, the missionary who has written so many interesting letters respecting the Chinese rebels, and who was, if we mistake not, at one time prepossessed in their favour, has been compelled to leave their camp, his life being in danger.

Advices from Japan speak of the resignation of

Mr. Alcock, British Minister at Jeddo, as being probable. Also that the palace of Prince Satsuma and three streets in Jeddo had been destroyed by fire.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Queen and her Royal Highnesses the Princess Helena and Princess Louise drove out on Friday.

The Queen, the Crown Princess of Prussia (Princess Royal), Princess Alice, Prince Alfred, Princess Helena, and Princess Louise, attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of Windsor Castle. The Dean of Windsor officiated.

Her Majesty the Queen, with the members of the Royal family, will, according to the present arrangements, take her departure from Windsor Castle, and proceed to the Isle of Wight on Thursday next, the 3rd inst. The Queen will continue at her marine residence until the end of April, or beginning of May, when it is her Majesty's intention to proceed to Balmoral, and keep her birthday at that quiet and secluded retreat. The Crown Princess of Prussia (Princess Royal) left Gravesend for Prussia on Monday.

Cabinet Councils were held on Friday and Saturday. On Friday (when the Education question was probably considered) there were present Viscount Palmerston, Earl Granville, the Duke of Argyll, Sir G. Grey, Earl Russell, the Duke of Newcastle, Sir G. C. Lewis, Sir Charles Wood, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Duke of Somerset, the Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, and Lord Stanley of Alderley.

Her Majesty has just sent to our townsman, Dr. Norman Macleod, of the Barony, a graceful present, in the form of engraved portraits of herself and the Prince, "in memoriam."—*Glasgow Herald*.

Eleven head of cattle arrived last week from India as a present to her Majesty from the Maharajah of Mysore. They comprise a buffalo bull and bullock, two buffalo cows, and two calves; two Brahmin cows, a bull and calf, and a cross-bred cow. These animals are now at the Shaw Farm.

The acconchment of the Crown Princess of Prussia is expected to take place in June.

"An Englishman" writes to the *Times*:—"The following summary of the Lord Mayor's subscription list to the Prince Consort Memorial will be interesting:—240 Peers and members of Parliament, 9,000*l.*; 100 societies and mercantile firms, donors 50*l.* and upwards, 12,000*l.*; 4,000 of the general public, 21,000*l.*; total, 42,000*l.*

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The following official document gives an outline of the approaching ceremony:—

The Queen, being anxious to mark her interest in the success of an undertaking, in promoting which the Prince Consort had taken an active part, has notified her wish that the opening of the Exhibition should bear as much as possible the character of a national ceremony. Her Majesty has, therefore, been pleased, under the present impossibility of herself performing that ceremony, to appoint his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord High Chancellor, the Earl of Derby, K.G., and Viscount Palmerston, K.G., G.C.B., to be her representatives to conduct it in her name.

1. Her Majesty's Ministers and the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 will attend in the procession, and her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition will invite the Royal and distinguished persons at the head of the respective foreign commissions, and the foreign ambassadors and ministers accredited to this country, to take part in the ceremony.

2. Her Majesty's Commissioners will seek the co-operation of the guarantors of the Exhibition, jurors, Members of both Houses of Parliament, heads of the Church, university, law, army, navy, and volunteers, the municipalities, scientific and artistic institutions, the local and other committees aiding the Exhibition, &c., in giving to the state opening a national character. For such persons there will be a number of reserved seats, but the number is necessarily limited. Whilst desiring to meet the wishes of all classes, her Majesty's Commissioners must reserve to themselves full power of dealing with the arrangements according to their discretion. Her Majesty's Commissioners request that gentlemen occupying officially reserved seats will appear in uniform, official, or court dress.

3. The principal ceremonies will take place under the two domes, and along the whole length of the nave. The official reception of her Majesty's representatives and of distinguished visitors taking part in the ceremonial will be held in the central south court. The procession will start from this point and proceed to the west dome. Here will be a chair of state, and, after a verse of the National Anthem has been sung, an address will be received. The procession will then move down the nave to the east dome, where the musical performances will take place, after which the procession will return to the throne at the west dome, a prayer will be offered by the Bishop of London, and the Hallelujah Chorus and the National Anthem will be sung. The opening of the Exhibition will be declared by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. Military bands will be stationed in the south central court.—By order of her Majesty's Commissioners,

F. R. SANDFORD, Secretary.
International Exhibition, March 28, 1862.

The Exhibition makes rapid progress. The interior ornaments of the two great domes are completed, and the scaffolding in course of removal. Near the eastern dome, the Hereford Cathedral screen, the great fountain, and the exhibition of the Colebrook Dale Company (said to be far more magnificent than in 1851), are making great progress.

The English goods are now pouring in fast. One of the great features will be an exhibition by the Board of Admiralty of models of notable ships at the different periods of our English naval history.

Postscript.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

Wednesday, April 2.

FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS FOR MEXICO.—The *Patrie* of last evening says:—"The rumour that General Douay had received orders to return to Toulon is unfounded. General Douay is still embarking troops at Oran, to transport them to Vera Cruz. General Lorencez arrived at Vera Cruz on the 5th of March."

ITALY.—According to news received from Naples brigandage is not extending in the provinces. The *Moniteur* of yesterday announces that the Italian Ministry has been definitively constituted as follows:—Signor Rattazzi, President of the Council and Minister of the Interior; Signor Durando, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Signor Matteucci, Minister for Public Instruction; Signor Conforti, Minister for Justice. Signori Sella, Porpoli, Petitti, Depretis, and Persano retain their portfolios. The organ of the Papal Government denies that there is any truth whatever in the recent "revelations" regarding negotiations between Cardinal Antonelli and the late Count Cavour.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION.—The *Dagbladet* of Copenhagen states that the Danish Ambassador to the Federal Diet at Frankfurt protested on the 19th March, in a note to the President of the Diet, against the treatment of the International Schleswig question in the form of a Federal resolution. The Ambassador refused to accept, as plenipotentiary to the Diet, the resolutions which ought to have been communicated to him diplomatically as Ambassador of Denmark, an independent State. The Diet, therefore, resolved to communicate its determination to the Danish Government through the Russian Ambassador at Copenhagen. The *Dagbladet* characterises the resolution of the Diet respecting Schleswig as exceedingly significant and dangerous.

INDIA.—BOMBAY (via TRIESTE), March 12.—Lord Elgin has arrived at Madras. Mr. Laing, in his speech on the abolition of the license-tax, said that the import duties on Manchester goods would be done away with, if possible, at the end of the financial year. A native meeting in honour of Lord Canning has been held in Calcutta. Nana Sahib is now said to be still in Nepal. Government will, it is expected, demand his surrender. Two new English members of Council have been appointed in Bombay.

YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, the Bleachfields Women and Children Employment Bill and the Marine Mutiny Bill were read a second time. The Mutiny Bill was read a third time and passed; and the Australian Colonies Government Act Amendment Bill passed through committee, and the House adjourned.

In the House of Commons, in answer to Mr. H. BERKELEY, Sir G. C. LEWIS said the War-office had no contract with Sir W. Armstrong, but it had one with the Elswick Iron Company, by which if the Government ceased to employ that company in the construction of ordnance a penalty must be paid for their plant of 85,000*l.* A 110-pounder gun was the largest yet in use, and numbers of them had been supplied to ships. Experiments, which were satisfactory, had been tried on a 140-pounder, and there were to be tried a 230-pounder and a 300-pounder by Sir W. Armstrong, and 300-pounders and 600-pounders by Mr. Whitworth and Mr. Lynam Thompson had been ordered.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

Mr. HENNESSY moved that in the opinion of the House the best mode of procuring competent persons to fill the junior clerkships in the civil service would be through a system of competitive examination open to all subjects of the Queen, who fulfil certain definite conditions as to age, health, and character; and that with a view of establishing such a system of open competition, it is desirable that the experiment first tried at the India House in 1859 be repeated from time to time in the other departments of the civil service.

Mr. VANSITTART seconded the motion.

Mr. COCHRANE moved, as an amendment,

That many of the qualities constituting a good public officer, good principles, good habits, sound judgment, general intelligence and energy, cannot be tested by any plan of competition; the introduction, therefore, of such a system into all the departments of the public service would be very injurious to their efficiency.

He quoted several of the questions put to the candidates, the absurdity of which he pointed out.

Mr. PEACOCK seconded the amendment, and arguing in a like sense, also read some of the ques-

tions, which he characterised as pedantically ridiculous.

Lord STANLEY said that the motion asked only an extension of an experiment which has been tried in one department, and it seemed to him a reasonable proposition.

Sir G. C. LEWIS urged that it was desirable that this subject should be allowed to rest while the system of competition, in its present limited state, was going through the ordeal of experience; and he thought that there was no ground for assenting to the motion. If the amendment was lost on a division, he should move the previous question on the original motion.

The debate was continued by Mr. Milnes, Mr. Bentinck, and Mr. Morrison.

After further discussion, in which Sir J. Pakington, Mr. Clifford, Mr. White, Mr. Marsh, Mr. A. Steuart, Mr. P. Urquhart, Mr. Collins, Mr. Newdegate, Sir F. Smith, and Mr. Pugh took part.

Mr. COCHRANE signified his intention of withdrawing his amendment, but it was negatived without a division.

The previous question was then put, which on a division was carried by 87 to 66, and Mr. Hennessy's motion lost.

FIRE INSURANCE DUTY.

Mr. H. B. SHERIDAN moved for leave to bring in a bill to reduce the duty on fire insurance.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that he could not assent to the introduction of the bill, as the Government was not prepared to accede to the proposition to repeal the duty to which it related. He denied that the amount of reduction proposed was so small as 300,000*l.*, as had been stated by the mover of the bill.

After a debate in which several hon. members took part,

Lord PALMERSTON combated the argument that this tax had about it any special grievance or injustice beyond any other; for every tax was liable to some objection or other. He objected to the time at which the proposition to repeal a tax had been brought forward, on the eve of the financial statement for the year, both on constitutional grounds and the ground of inconvenience.

On a division the motion was carried by 127 to 116. The Government was therefore defeated, and leave given to bring in the bill.

Mr. WHITESIDE obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law of judgments in Ireland, and a bill to authorise the issue of debentures chargeable on land in Ireland in connection with sales made by the Landed Estates Court.

Mr. BOUVIER obtained a select committee to consider whether it was practicable to provide a compendious record of Parliamentary proceedings for the use of members.

Mr. S. ESTCOURT obtained leave to bring in a bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to industrial and provident schools.

The other business was gone through, and the House adjourned.

MARK LANE.—THIS DAY.

There was very little fresh English wheat on sale in to-day's market; nevertheless, all descriptions were a dull inquiry, yet no quotable change took place in prices, compared with Monday. The condition of the samples was very inferior, owing to the dampness of the weather. For good and fine foreign wheats there was a moderate inquiry, at full quotations; otherwise, the trade ruled heavy, on former terms. The show of samples was tolerably extensive. Floating cargoes of grain were in only moderate request, yet prices were supported. Malting barley was firm, at full currencies; but grinding and distilling sorts ruled heavy, at barely late rates. In malt, a moderate business was transacted, at full prices. Good and fine oats supported former rates, but, in some instances, inferior parcels were rather cheaper. Beans and peas were in slow request, yet no change took place in their value. The flour trade was dull, at Monday's currency.

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Flour.
English	740	220	1,120	70	510 sacks
Irish	—	200	—	190	—
Foreign	6,960	1,930	—	6,950	220 sacks 4,890 brls.

ABORIGINES PROTECTION SOCIETY.—A numerous meeting on behalf of this society was held at Trinity Chapel, Southwark, on Tuesday evening, Thomas Hodgkin, Esq., M.D., presiding. Mr. F. W. Chesson delivered a lecture on the Treatment of the Natives of the British Colonies. He urged that they possessed an absolute equality of natural rights with the stronger race; that the same degree of guilt was attached to acts of spoliation or oppression, whether perpetrated on the black man or the white; and that the animating spirit of modern colonisation, as it regards the treatment of the aborigines, was unquestionably evil. He illustrated his argument by a narrative of the late war in New Zealand, and said that if the Governor had consented to that investigation into the ownership of the disputed land at Waitara which was embodied in the terms of peace ultimately agreed upon, British colonial history would have been spared one of its blackest chapters, and war one of its most ignominious battle-fields. The audience appeared thoroughly to sympathise with these views. Mr. R. N. Fowler, Mr. A. K. Ibbister, M.A., of the Red River settlement, the Rev. J. J. Kelley, a native of the Mohawk tribe, United States; and the Rev. W. H. Bonner, also addressed the meeting.

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The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1862.

SUMMARY.

THE debate on the Revised Code came to a most unexpected close early on Friday night. On the preceding evening so great was the preponderance of argument in favour of the Code, so powerful the facts and reasonings advanced by Mr. Osborne, which speech any voluntary might have uttered; by Mr. Adderley, the former Vice-President of the Education Committee, by Mr. Gower, and Mr. Baines himself, as compared with the forensic smartness of Mr. Whiteside, and the special pleading of Sir John Pakington, that it might have been supposed that Government were about to achieve some decided success. But the vested interest that crowded the galleries and lobbies had not worked in vain, and not a few members, like Mr. Forster, had schools of their own largely supported by Government grants, and resolved to vote against the Code. Ministers preferred compromise to defeat; and on Friday Mr. Lowe, who had fought with so much vigour and intelligence, was obliged reluctantly to strike his colours. The further consideration of the subject was postponed till the 5th May. The sole hope we have that the compromise plan of the Government may still contain some elements of good is that the *Record* is not satisfied—"Oliver asks for more"—which suggests that every thing has not been surrendered.

The lively discussions which have arisen in the press out of the remarkable duel between the Monitor and Merrimac have been transferred to the House of Commons, where, on Monday night, one member after another, on either side of the House, rose to denounce the continuance of the gigantic fortifications around Portsmouth, which will require the whole British army to man them. Sir George Lewis and Lord Clarence Paget apparently stood firm; and with official eagerness defended the plan of covering with earthworks that corner of Hampshire, and proclaimed that a reconstruction of our fleet would entail an expense of a round 10,000,000. Still we expect to hear one of these early days that as the result of the fight between the American ironclads the navvies have retired from Portsmouth-hill.

The publication of the quarterly revenue returns leads us to hope that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will to-morrow produce a modest and favourable budget. On the year there is a decrease upon only two items—the Excise and Property tax—in both cases the result of taxation remitted. The quarterly return exhibits a reduction on only one item, 100,000. in customs—a small sum when compared with the largeness of our former American trade. On the quarter, the excise, notwithstanding the loss of the Paper-duty, had so far recovered as to yield an increase of 171,000. Spite of all drawbacks, the quarter's increase covers two-thirds of the loss sustained by remitted taxation, so that of the two millions surrendered in Paper-duty and Income-tax only 600,000. requires to be made good. This is a very remarkable proof of the soundness and productiveness of our financial

policy, notwithstanding the serious consequences entailed by the American war.

Signor Ratazzi has at length completed his Cabinet, having induced General Durando—a true patriot, but a used-up politician—to accept the important post of Minister for Foreign Affairs. Meanwhile Garibaldi continues his agitating tour which is to cease only at Naples. General Bosco is preparing for another Bourbonian descent upon that territory, and the Pope, not to be outdone, declares his temporal power to be an ordination of Providence.

The news from America still tells of the retreat of the Confederates and the contraction of their line of defences. The Federals, whose outgoings are at the rate of about a million a day, have captured Newburn, North Carolina, after a desperate contest, and Pensacola and other parts of Florida have been abandoned to them; while in Arkansas, 2,000 miles from Florida, in a north-west direction, the signal rout and dispersion of the Confederates is amply confirmed.

The news on the slavery question is interesting. While the bill for abolishing the domestic institution in the district of Columbia only awaits the President's signature, the friends that are rising up in the North to aid the liberated negroes, are sending missionaries, teachers, and agriculturalists to instruct and humanise the 8,000 fugitives who are located on the Sea Islands. The Federals with great promptitude have resolved to appropriate the large sums voted for lake fortifications to the multiplication of iron-clad Monitors.

So far as can be ascertained, the Napoleonic idea of a European monarchy in Mexico has completely broken down. M. Juarez has ratified the terms entered into with the allied commissioners. The Spanish troops as well as our own were departing, and the French reinforcements sent out in such haste would not even be landed.

The programme to be observed in the opening of the International Exhibition has been published, and is singularly inappropriate for such an occasion. Her Majesty being unable to be present, will be represented by five Commissioners, the General Commanding-in-Chief, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Derby, and Viscount Palmerston. The *Daily News* has the following remarks on this ill-judged arrangement.

The inventor of this programme appears to have thought that next to the pleasure of seeing the Sovereign would be that of beholding our most glorious Constitution in Church and State, on its legs, and marching fustily down the nave. But their old faces and old feathers, old lawn, old horsehair, and old garters, very well as they are in their way, are not what people want to see on such an occasion. We do not object to see respectable clothes-bearers at proper times, and to be reminded by them of the public spirit of the Horse-Guards, the freedom guarded by the Ecclesiastical Courts, the amenities of the Woolstack, and the pretty "cross" by which Whig and Tory Leaders have virtually converted rivalry into partnership. But these people cannot represent the Queen in the least of those attributes about which people think on such an occasion as this. Was there no one near the Throne who could have shed over the ceremonial something of the dignity and the graciousness which have made the Queen's personal public appearances events never to be forgotten? If so, our great loss is even greater than we had supposed.

THE PALMERSTONIAN CAPITULATION.

The "vested interest" has got its way—the "Revised Code" has been surrendered to its clamours. On Friday afternoon, the Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education anticipated the renewal of the debate on Mr. Walpole's resolutions by holding out the white flag, and giving up the main propositions for which he had contended. Naturally enough, his opponents lauded his generosity to the skies—and well they might, for he literally gave them their victory. Oh, it must be a pleasant thing to serve under my Lord Palmerston, particularly if your's happens to be the post of danger, and you have staked your honour on maintaining it. It must be especially grateful, after having consumed weeks in preparation, spent laborious days and sleepless nights in strengthening your defences, and convinced yourself that you ought to be able to hold your position, and that, at any rate, it cannot be wrested from you without a desperate struggle, and renown even in defeat, to receive orders from headquarters to capitulate to the foe long before you have sustained any damage, almost before the battle has begun in earnest. Lord Granville and Mr. Lowe—and, for that matter, every other political chief of an administrative department under the present Government—must at length be convinced that to attempt to remedy an abuse, however palpable, or to mark out a course of action which promises to serve the country, is a gratuitous exposure of themselves to sore humiliation. Courage, ability, zeal, self-sacrifice, all will prove abortive,

not because the public cannot appreciate them, but because a very old man does not like to risk an uncertain division, and put in peril the short remaining tenure of his power.

The transaction of Friday evening has been mildly designated "a compromise"—it is in reality a capitulation. The principle of paying for results, in the promotion of primary education by public funds—the vital principle, we may say, of the Revised Code, has been so far given up that we may be quite sure of the utter uselessness of that semblance of it which is to be retained. Can any intelligent man, with his eyes open, pretend to doubt it? How stands the question at the present moment? Ministers have conceded to the new "vested interest," that, for the future, grants made to schools by the Committee of Council shall depend in part upon the report of the Inspector, and in part upon the result of the individual examination of the scholars in reading, writing, and arithmetic. The proportion in which this division is to be made has not yet been announced. Who is to determine it? It is left open for the present—but we may take for granted that it will be fixed by precisely the same parties which scared the Government into a surrender of their original position. Else, what meant the earnest entreaty of Mr. Walpole that all further proceedings in Committee should be postponed until after Easter? Why does he demand for the friends of education, or, in other words, for the educational "vested interest," so extended an interval of time for deliberation? He knows well enough that the power which carried the more important position can carry against the self-same antagonist any minor one. Between Friday last and the nominal renewal of debate, clergymen, managers, schoolmasters, patrons, and the whole host of malcontents who have succeeded in tearing the Revised Code to pieces, will have calculated to a fraction how much or how little of the income they draw from the public purse they may risk upon an individual examination of scholars, without allowing inefficiency of instruction to tell seriously upon their annual means. Mr. Walpole has abundant reason, and so have they, for believing that the Government will not resist their demands, if only they are urged with the same show of pertinacity as before. The key of the position is already delivered up to them—why should they restrict themselves in the use of it? They are masters of the ground—why should they accept inconvenient terms for themselves?

Assuming, then, as we have too ample reason for doing, that the labours of the Royal Commission are to go for nothing, and that the Committee of Council will have to fall back substantially upon the old system, with this difference only—that they will be consciously in the hands of their own Frankenstein, it is natural that we should ask, "What is likely to become of the public purse?" All other departments of administration are under the control of a responsible executive, which, in theory at least, can regulate its expenditure. The educational department alone is under the domination of its own functionaries, and, from this time forward, of functionaries who have become acquainted with their own strength. Is it supposable that they will hereafter submit to any serious check upon their proceedings? Are they likely to lessen their demands, or, when resisted, to urge them with less unanimity and vehemence than they have recently found to be sufficient to give effect to their own will? If national funds are to be available for the maintenance of schools, not in proportion to the work they can show to have been done, but of the means they have employed, is it possible to reach the destitute districts of the country without relaxing the conditions on which public policy comes to the aid of private philanthropy, and does not every relaxation of conditions for the sake of the poorer districts entail the necessity of giving more largely to the richer? Let Mr. Gladstone prepare himself for the inevitable consequence. The Education Estimates will mount up with a greatly-augmented rapidity from henceforth. The great educational societies will practically have in their hands the management of this portion of the public expenditure. The more they draw upon the national Exchequer, the more they will need to draw. Private benevolence will diminish as public prodigality increases; and, should the system hold together ten years longer, Dr. Temple's calculation of its ultimate cost will probably be realised. There will be a school within reach of every child in the kingdom, there will be a public expenditure of five millions sterling per annum, and there will be the same proportion of scholars as now who, when they enter upon the active employment of life, will have failed to master the rudimentary branches of school instruction, namely, reading, writing, and arithmetic.

The truth is that the present House of Commons is ready to squander national funds upon

any project which can command sufficient support to make it in the slightest degree politically important—the uselessness of such project seeming to be rather a recommendation of it than otherwise. It persists in throwing away millions sterling upon fortifications which the late naval action between the two iron-sides at Newport News proves to be utterly worthless for purposes of defence—and it sees no objection to vote larger sums every year for the maintenance of schools in defiance of the most explicit evidence that they fail in their main object. Lord Palmerston can be resolute enough when it suits him—but he is never resolute when the question on which his Government have given their decision chances to be a retrenchment of extravagant expenditure. The House of Commons, under his leadership, has ceased to be a guardian of the public purse. We wish the waste of public money were the only or the worst consequence of this disgraceful abandonment of its proper function—but we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that, in the case now under consideration, it is succumbing to a “vested interest” of its own creation, and establishing a precedent for administrative mutiny which other departments will be but too eager to copy.

MR. PEABODY'S MUNIFICENCE.

It would be an act of inexcusable negligence in us who have so frequently expatiated upon the virtues of willingness, did we fail to invite attention to that act of unparalleled munificence by which Mr. Peabody, the wealthy American banker, has given 150,000*l.*, “to ameliorate the condition and augment the comforts” of the poor of London. The extraordinary magnitude of this donation, pleasantly as it has startled the city in which Mr. Peabody had carried on his vocation for the last twenty years, is scarcely more unique than the letter in which his benefaction is announced. There is a completeness in the manner in which the donation has been made almost as rare, and quite as worthy of encomium, as the extent of the gift itself.

On the eve of finally departing from this country to spend the remnant of his days in his native land, Mr. Peabody addresses a letter to the five gentlemen whom he has selected as trustees of his bounty, modestly intimating his arrangements, and briefly pointing out to them certain leading principles which he wishes to be observed in carrying them into effect. The liberality which he has displayed has grown out of a deep and settled purpose. “From a comparatively early period of my commercial life,” he says, “I had resolved in my own mind that should my labours be blessed with success, I would devote a portion of the property thus acquired to promote the intellectual, moral, and physical welfare of my fellow men, wherever, from circumstances or location, their claims upon me would be the strongest.” This resolution, deliberately formed, and carefully fostered and strengthened as prosperity flowed in upon him, Mr. Peabody has consistently and with princely generosity carried into effect. Born at Danvers, in the State of Massachusetts, this descendant of the “Pilgrim Fathers,” in a recent visit to the country of his birth, gave a hundred thousand dollars to found in his native town an Educational Institute and Library. Having commenced his commercial career at Baltimore, he, on a later occasion, devoted five hundred thousand dollars to build in that city, and to endow, an Institution for the promotion of science and arts. Having resided in London as a banker since 1837, he has completed his munificent intention by giving 150,000*l.* to the London poor. Happy the man who could conceive so large-souled a purpose! Still happier, that unusual prosperity has not swept it out of his thoughts.

Mr. Peabody points out as the objects of his charity, “the poor who either by birth or residence form a recognised portion of the population of London.” This is broad enough—but, happily, there is a limitation to the use of his bounty. “It is my intention,” he writes, “that now and for all time there shall be a rigid exclusion from the management of this fund of any influences calculated to impart to it a character either sectarian as regards religion, or exclusive in relation to local or party politics.” It would be superfluous for us to declare our unfeigned admiration of this far too singular characteristic of Mr. Peabody's liberality. May it find many imitators! May it also find for all ages to come administrators who heartily sympathise with this gentleman's catholicity of spirit! What, then, is the qualification required in those who would participate in the benefits of this fund? Simply “an ascertained and continued condition of life such as brings the individual within the description (in the ordinary sense of the word) of ‘the poor’ of London, combined with moral character and

good conduct as a member of society.” And he adds, as if to give double emphasis to his catholicity—“It must therefore be held to be a violation of my intentions if any duly qualified and deserving claimant were to be excluded either on the grounds of religious belief or of political bias.”

This large sum has been placed in the hands of trustees without fettering their discretion as to the particular modes in which it shall be applied in furtherance of the purpose of the donor. Yet with inimitable modesty, as well as sound practical wisdom, Mr. Peabody, “throws out for consideration” of his trustees, “among the other projects which will necessarily occupy your attention, whether it may not be found conducive to the conditions specified above for their ultimate realisation, and least likely to present difficulties on the ground I have pointed out for avoidance, to apply the fund, or a portion of it, in the construction of such improved dwellings for the poor as may combine in the utmost possible degree the essentials of healthfulness, comfort, social enjoyment, and economy.” Of course, even this princely donation will go but a little way towards effecting this humane object for all the poor resident in London. But it will give a noble impulse to the efforts which philanthropy is already making in this direction, and will probably start some organisation, as the result of the attention which it will attract to the subject, by which all the ordinary motives which prompt to the erection of city buildings combining ornament with use, stability with cheapness, will lend their aid in providing the poor population of this vast metropolis with habitations fit to live in, and yet adapted to all the conditions of their humble life. Should such be the issue, not the poor of London only, but every class in the kingdom, will have abundant reason gratefully to bless, as they now profoundly admire, the mingled generosity and wisdom of the American banker, George Peabody.

REVISITING SCENES OF CHILDHOOD.

“‘Tis distance lends enchantment to the view.”

To be called far from home in early life, and to be precluded through some fifteen or twenty years of manhood from revisiting the scenes in which childhood was passed, is attended by at least one advantage—it leaves in the mind an ideal fragment, the refining influence of which tends to counterbalance somewhat the dull materialism of life. To the man whom long years of patient drudgery, dashed with the usual proportion of small vexations and heavier troubles, have severed from the locality in which he was brought up, the remembrance of it, mellowed and purged of all its grossness by the lapse of time, is a picture of innocence and bliss which, whenever he turns to look at it, revives in his bosom all the higher and purer aspirations of his nature. No one, perhaps, can fairly estimate the preservative power exerted upon him by his earliest recollections. Childhood is almost always the most joyous portion of our existence—the most free from heart-ache—the least depressed by a sense of wrong-doing—the most crowded with fresh and vivid impressions—and it does a man good to let his thoughts occasionally stray back to it, linger with it, and bring back with them into the dusty roadway of life some of the simple wild-flowers which they may meet with there. A child in the house does more than any other object (spiritual truth, of course, excepted), to keep the affections sweet—and when no such fascinating but unconscious teacher can be had, it is well to borrow a substitute from memory, and now and then to live over again the earliest spring-time of our being.

It is a real advantage, then, to have, hung up in the inner sanctuary of our own experience, some of those pictures which, as often as we look upon them, carry us back to our earliest days. Thoughts of our childhood act upon our jaded feelings as a country walk in the freshest hour of morning operates upon restless nerves. He whose circumstances have been such that they have forced him to idealise the scenes amid which his first decade of years was spent—who, when he looks back upon them, is obliged to gaze at them through a considerable intervening period of time—to whose recollections they can only present themselves softened and harmonised by a sort of mental aerial perspective—has reason enough, if he did but know it, to rejoice in his lot—for he possesses within himself one relic of genuine romance—may we not rather say, one source of true poetic sentiment, of which time cannot despoil him. Let no one undervalue the precious possession, for it is among the choicest treasures of humanity! The transmutation of a small breadth of actual life into an ideal representa-

tion—all its grossness purged away—all the associations which it calls up characterised by comparative purity, peace and pleasure—something more than a mere vision, but bathed in that sunlight which streams only from imagination—fact sublimed into phantasy—we know nothing that resembles it save the seeming transparency of a mountain range the hues of which are perpetually changing with the changes of light and the varying conditions of the atmosphere. Those huge masses of matter, how like an “unsubstantial pageant” they appear! What a spiritual aspect they sometimes assume! and how subduing, but, withal, full of glory, are the emotions they excite, as their expression momentarily alters when, like giant sentinels, they watch the going down of the sun! So solid and ponderous in reality, yet so like a dream in outward semblance—the very clouds that hover about their summits appear to be less ethereal than they! Somewhat similar are the scenes of childhood as they show themselves to memory from a far distance. They belong, undoubtedly, to the realm of substantial fact—but they assume to our recollection all the appearance of an exquisite creation of fancy. And to many minds they are the only bit of romance which experience has left unobliterated.

How a man craves to revisit these scenes! How, as year after year rolls by, and the retrospect assumes a more enchanting aspect, he cherishes deep down in his soul the purpose of once again renewing his acquaintance with the old and well-remembered spots! At length opportunity favours, and, flushed with fond expectations, he hastens to realise the wishes of many long, long years. Alas, alas! The charm is dissolved—the pleasant picture fades away—and the dull reality thrusts itself upon him as harshly as the voice of the watchman calling out the hour of the night when, half-sleeping, half-waking, he listens to strains of music which seem to float down to him from heaven. The places are just like what they were, but oh! how unlike what he had come to think of them. So pitifully small in comparison with the picture of them he had laid by in his childish memory! So grossly material! So exactly on a level with other places with which he has subsequently become familiar, but which he never cared to notice. Those fields stretching away towards the horizon—that common upon which he had often played—the cottages which are ranged round its borders—the oak tree which stands in the centre—the shops which flank either side of the village street—the house in which he was born—the school and playground in which he passed so much of his early time—the magistrate's mansion which he used to look at with a reverence bordering upon awe—the river running along at the bottom of the orchard, how wretchedly common place they all seem! There are dirt and decay and signs of misery and vice here as elsewhere. All is disappointing. The sentiment which sanctified and idealised his recollections of the place is departed, and left the bare actualities as hard, as gross, as repellant as he has ever found them in less sacred spots. Farewell for ever that cherished bit of romance. The poetry of it is gone, and can never be recalled. The one bright corner of his soul is darkened. In a more than ordinarily literal sense, his “pleasant places are laid waste.”

It is useless offering advice in such matters, or we should be disposed to admonish our friends to beware of testing any sentiment which grows out of the soil of memory, by bringing it front to front with the reality. It is like “killing the goose which lays the golden eggs.” Revisiting the scenes of childhood, after a lengthened interval of absence, is almost invariably undertaken with the mistaken idea that a sight of the places with which we were familiar in our tender years will, by calling up the associations with which they are fraught, give a few later touches to the picture we have preserved with so much care, and so make it capable of producing deeper impressions whenever we revert to it. Experience, but experience only, will convince us that it is not so. On the contrary, the spell which has been wont to start in our minds such pleasant thoughts, such pure desires, such humanising emotions, is dissipated by the hard, cold touch of existing facts, and, once broken, can never be renewed. And let us remind the reader that the loss of the only specimen of the ideal left to a man by the rough usage of the world is, to say the least of it, a misfortune. With it he loses not a little of his power to check the materialistic influences which are ever hardening his nature. To be occasionally a boy again, to live in a boy's world, to have a boy's sympathies, to go back to a boy's vivacity, simplicity, and spontaneity of feeling, is a feat of fancy which wonderfully freshens and purifies the heart—and it seems to us a pity, we had almost said a sin, to throw away our power of metamorphosis by incontinently rushing into the

only *arcana* of sentiment left to us, and gaining that knowledge which destroys the charm, and teaches us, what we knew not before, how naked we are.

Of course, we are prepared to hear our conclusions on this subject vehemently condemned—and, in truth, we admit that the view we have expressed is one to which the exceptions may be more numerous than we are aware of. Novelists and poets usually represent the other side of the case. Without, however, claiming for our observations a higher degree of truth than they pretend to, we must say that we have not hitherto met with an instance in which revisiting scenes of childhood has not been attended with disappointment—the disappointment which invariably characterises any failure to realise a picture coloured by our latent passion for romance. Are you sceptical? If so, give us leave to ask one other question—“Have you tried the experiment?” In case you have, there is an end to the dispute, so far as you are concerned. In case you have not, spite of your confidence that we are wrong, our advice may be tendered in a single word—“Don’t.”

MR. MIALI AND HIS ASSAILANTS.

In the Church-Defence lecture which the Rev. Canon Miller, of Birmingham, has delivered at various places, he charged Mr. Miall with telling “an astounding lie,” for having said that “the education of the country owes nothing to the clergy.” We reprint from “The Nonconformist’s Sketch-Book,” published just twenty years ago, the passage in which this extract occurs, as well as an entire chapter on the subject of the clergy and education, to show how garbled was Dr. Miller’s quotation, and how inadequately he conveyed the sense of Mr. Miall’s views by a sentence torn away from the context. We leave our readers to judge whether or not that professed minister of the Gospel of Truth has borne “false witness against his neighbour.”

We now subjoin in parallel columns Dr. Miller’s quotation and the passage in which it occurs:—

DR. MILLER.
The education of the people owes nothing to them.

THE NONCONFORMIST’S SKETCH BOOK.
They protested against the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts. They raised a yell of horror at the prospect of Catholic emancipation, so dismal and foreboding, that a poor, deluded, and ignorant peasantry trembled in hourly expectation of blood and fire and smoke. The education of the people owes nothing to them. They checked it as long as decency would permit, and when nothing could effectually stay its progress, they advertised and puffed off an article of their own. At the present moment we shall find them, almost without exception, ranged as the bitterest foes of cheap food and free trade.
—Page 75.

The following is the article on this subject, which Dr. Miller does not so much as allude to, probably because he has never seen the book from which he professes to quote:—

A STATE-CHURCH UNFRIENDLY TO POPULAR EDUCATION.

When we spoke of government in this country as being ultimately controlled by public opinion, the reader would hardly fail of discovering another height, from which to view the political mischief resulting from a religious establishment. If our national institutions are but so many concretions of the national will—if they are correctly regarded as the bodyings forth of that intelligence which is contained in the public mind, as the mere thoughts of the people assuming “a local habitation and a name,” then must popular education and good government be so intimately associated as to become well-nigh identical. To inspire a universal taste for knowledge, to impart and foster the habit of diligence in acquiring the information requisite from enlightened exercise of the judgment, and above all to encourage that mental independence without which cultivated faculties even of the highest order are but tools for prejudice to work with, must surely be the readiest and most feasible method of securing rational legislation and sound political institutions. For, public opinion is the total amount of which the opinions of individuals constitute the items. Every facility, therefore, afforded to individuals for arriving at just conclusions on public affairs, is *pro tanto* a guarantee for the soundness of public opinion, and, ultimately, for the promotion of good government.

To “national education” in the sense in which the phrase is usually understood—to the principle which would delegate to “the powers that be” the functions of the schoolmaster, we must here proclaim our objection. It is a task for the performance of which we believe government to be wholly incompetent—which, however sincerely attempted, would in the long run result in the defeat of the very object it was undertaken to advance. But, in perfect consistency with this opinion, we hold that no creature of the State ought to be an impediment in the way of popular education; and that the institution, be it what it may, which systematically obstructs

the growth of the public mind, ought to be denounced with emphasis and earnestness by every enlightened statesman.

We should like to put the question to some of our eminent liberal politicians, how far in their judgment the State-Church has displayed a friendly feeling towards general education? Can the fact be denied—has it not been asserted by these very men in every variety of language, that, but for the efforts of Dissenters, the population of this country would have been at this moment a mere mass of brutal ignorance? What plans for the intellectual cultivation of the poor originated with the clergy, when in the zenith of their power? Has not their bitter hostility uniformly stood in the way of the patriotism and philanthropy of others, whenever the object has been to diffuse knowledge and to convert the mere animal into an intelligent and reflecting man? Did they command the “march of intellect,” of which the last thirty years have been the witness? We shall not insult the reader’s memory by continuing such interrogations. The fact stands recorded in history, and no effrontery can efface it, no sophistry can wrench it out of its place, that up to a very recent period the Church not only neglected the education of the masses, but discouraged it, frowned upon it, pointed ridicule and hurled anathemas at those who entered upon the glorious work, and stood the grand bulwark and fortress of national ignorance. If she has not succeeded, it is not for want of will. She has done her best to shut out the light—she has tried to stuff her own prejudice and bigotry into every chink through which the rays of truth might shine in upon the popular mind. To a terrible extent she has prevailed. Our rural districts offer proof at once of her abhorrence of general education and the magnitude of her power.

“Let bygones be bygones.” In pity let us leave the past, in candour let us come to the present. We will consent to forget history—we have no occasion for it to make out our case. All we ask is that men will look at things as they are. What is the present aspect of affairs in relation to this subject? The clergy have been aroused. Feelings of rivalry have fairly overcome their dislike of popular knowledge. Schools, facetiously called “national,” in which small modicums of learning done up in the bitterest sectarianism are dealt out to youthful minds, spring up in every direction—and the “successors of the apostles” have passed from the extreme of apathy to the opposite one of zeal; inasmuch as to covet the labours of those who have borne the heat and burden of the day, and to demand that the whole undivided charge of instructing the ignorant shall be imposed upon them. Does not this state of things give the lie to our assertion that a State-Church is unfriendly to the education of the people?

We remember being told in our youthful days, that dog-fanciers succeeded in producing the race of tiny lap-dogs by administering gin to them while puppies, and thus preventing their further growth. We shall not need to insist upon the correctness of our information. True or false it will serve to illustrate our present subject. The main end of the system of education worked by the clergy seems to be, to hinder the free development of the youthful mind, and to produce a race of intellectual dwarfs. With the miserable pittance of instruction, the coarsest rudiments of knowledge imparted in their schools, they mingle alarish maxims *usque ad nauseam*. Habits of inquiry constitute just the one thing which they labour to prevent—independence of mind the cardinal sin which the youngsters are taught to shun. To do what they are bid, to think as they are taught, to believe what they are told by clerical authority, to go to church without knowing why, to submit to government as it is without asking wherefore, to be reading and writing machines to subserve the purposes of the powerful and the rich—mere living copies of a primer and a prayer-book—this is what our rising generation are to gain by the generous aid of the Establishment.

Now that the popular mind is beginning to quicken and to sprout, the clergy wish to plant it in the flower-pot of a State-Church. Should they unhappily succeed, the fibres of curiosity, which under other circumstances, would strike down into the soil in quest of nutriment, and draw up sap from every quarter, will be met on all sides by an impenetrable obstruction, curl round and round the State-Church pot, become a tangled, matted, hardened cake of mere unreasoning prejudice, which in the end would be incapacitated from drinking up knowledge even if floods of knowledge were poured upon it. We see the effects of this flower-pot system in every direction. One is perpetually meeting with men, the natural growth and expansion of whose minds have been checked by a “national school” education; and it is truly pitiable to observe how they have thereby become disqualified for availing themselves of the vast amount of truth which lies outside of the little sphere in which they were first instructed. The man never gets beyond the boy. That he acquires a few more ideas within the same range we do not deny—but the intellect itself never grows—it simply hardens. He has never been taught to think, but to acquiesce without question in the thoughts of others. Just in proportion to his docility in childhood, his intellectual stature becomes fixed precisely at that period when nature has appointed it to expand—and, by the help of creeds and formularies, narrow social maxims and sharp discipline, he becomes a confirmed dwarf—a fit tool for the amusement and service of a selfish aristocracy. This is popular education in the clerical meaning of the words.

Nor must it be forgotten, in the consideration of this subject, that this tendency of religious establishments to stunt and check the growth of popular mind, is not a thing of time and circumstance, but of necessity—a propensity springing out of their very nature. The State-Church stereotypes a system of faith, and its clergy are paid to teach and maintain it. Alteration becomes next to impossible, for every change would endanger its stability. The Church has a vested interest to the amount of some millions annually in suppressing free inquiry. For should people once acquire the habit of looking upon the institutions of the country in the light of truth rather than of prescription, how many inconvenient questions would thenceforth be mooted. The injustice of endowing a chosen sect with national funds, the general inefficiency of a State-paid clergy, their bigotry and intolerance—their subservience to aristocratic designs—a host of subjects, kindred in character with these, would speedily be subjected to searching investigation. Upon the foundations of an establishment it is plainly inexpedient to let the light of intelligence play freely. The less that is thought about this question, the less frequently it is discussed, the better for the recipients

of tithes, bequests, and compulsory offerings. For them to encourage free inquiry, would be suicidal policy. An institution must either rest upon reason or prescription. If on reason, it will court inquiry—if on prescription, inquiry must, if possible, be suppressed. To teach men to think independently on all subjects but one is a pure impossibility. The Church knows this—and the education which she would give is that which would prevent the exercise of thought altogether. Wise in their generation are the State-pensioned Jergys!

What is the result? It may be stated in a few words. The mind of man will be active, if not in a right direction, then in a wrong one. The education of the people being thus discouraged, they are shut out from most of the sources of rational enjoyment and recreation; they seek them consequently in the indulgence of low and brutal tastes—tastes which the Church was forward enough, not many years since, to cherish. This is made a pretext for denying them the franchise. Hence springs class legislation, with its long train of frightful evils—monopoly, oppression, unequal taxation, one law for the rich and another for the poor. There are few political evils under which the country now groans which may not ultimately be traced to the existence of a State-Church.

The Rev. James Bardsley, of Manchester, surpasses Dr. Miller in misrepresentation of Mr. Miall’s views. He showed, in a recent lecture at Bradford,—easily enough, of course—that there is a glaring contradiction between the alleged quotation and the Report of the Education Commission to which Mr. Miall affixed his signature, designedly conveying the impression, of course, that his antagonist says opposite things in different places, and therefore must, as Dr. Miller in his coarse way puts it, have told “an astounding lie.” We need not characterise such tactics.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Thursday, the Charitable Uses Act Amendment Bill was read a second time. The India Stocks Transfer Bill passed through committee. The report of amendments of the Lunacy Regulation Bill was received. Sir John Soane’s Museum Bill passed through committee. The Earl of AIRLIE asked whether it was true that the Indian license-tax had been abolished. The Duke of ARGYLL said that no official or private information had been received stating that the tax had been abolished, but he thought it probable that the Indian Government would be unwilling to collect the tax unless it was absolutely necessary. The House then adjourned.

On Friday, Viscount DUNGANNON called attention to the case of James Watson, Isaac Watson, and Joseph Tomlinson, lately convicted at the York Assizes for unlawfully and maliciously placing gunpowder in a nailmaker’s shop at Thorpe, near Rotherham, with the intent to damage and destroy the same; and inquired if a report of the trial had been received by her Majesty’s Secretary of State for the Home Department; and whether, under the very peculiar nature of the case, he was disposed to recommend them as fit and proper objects to obtain the Queen’s pardon. Earl GRANVILLE said that no petition on the subject had yet been presented to the Home-office.

The Mutiny Bill was read a second time. The Charitable Uses Act (1861) Amendment Bill passed through committee. The India Stocks Transfer Bill, the Lunacy Regulation Bill, and Sir John Soane’s Museum Bill, were severally read a third time and passed.

On Monday the Mutiny Bill passed through committee.

The Charitable Uses Act (1861) Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.

On the motion of the Duke of NEWCASTLE the Australian Colonies Government Act Amendment Bill, the object of which is to legalise the acts of colonial legislatures which were rendered doubtful in consequence of a requirement of the act giving power to establish representative institutions, that the Colonial Act should be sent to England for confirmation, having been omitted, was, after a long discussion, read a second time.

The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On Wednesday, the House met at twelve o’clock. REGISTRATION OF VOTERS BILL.
The Registration of Voters Bill passed through committee without amendment.

CHANCERY REGULATION BILL.

On the order for going into committee upon the Chancery Regulation Bill, moved by Mr. ROLT, Mr. SELWYN called attention to the provisions of the bill, and objected to the taking away altogether the discretion of the judges in the Court of Chancery, as to the mode of trying issues of law and fact, as inexpedient, and giving an undue advantage to one party. His objections, he said, were shared by the judges of the courts.

The House, however, after some discussion, went into committee upon the bill, the clauses of which were agreed to, with amendments.

The House adjourned at quarter-past four o’clock.

THE REVISED CODE.

On Thursday, the adjourned debate on Mr. WALPOLE’S motion, “that the House resolve itself into a Committee to consider the best mode of distributing the Parliamentary grants for Education administered by the Privy Council,” was resumed. Mr. WHITE-

side, in the course of a long speech said that there was sufficient evidence derived from facts, distinguished from subtle criticism, of the amount and the quality of the education given under the existing Code. But the calculations of the Committee of Council had been vitiated by the migratory and wandering habits of some of the children,—an evil for which no practical remedy was provided by the Revised Code—while the reports of the inspectors had been paraphrased. He complained that those who thought that morality and religion should have precedence of reading, writing, and arithmetic, had been ridiculed, and that the evidence had been unfairly used to cast groundless imputations upon the parochial clergy and the masters. Insisting that there was no evidence to justify the overthrow of the existing system, he entreated the House to pause before it gave its sanction to the Revised Code, especially considering the time and manner in which it had been brought before Parliament.

Mr. OSBORNE said he could not see why so much odium had been cast upon Mr. Lowe, to whom he gave great credit for industry and moral courage in grappling with cumbrous details unintelligible to the many and puzzling to the few. He had laid bare the principle and working of the whole system, and it was not surprising that he should have provoked an outcry from those who had been nurtured by the large outlay under this artificial system.

And when we are told that those excellent men of all religious denominations—"hating each other for the love of God" in other things—(laughter)—all agree in opposing this code, we know that, however gentlemen may differ in doctrinal points, they will all unite in going to the public exchequer for their support. (Hear, hear.) Therefore, I am not at all surprised that the right hon. gentleman has been met with such vehement opposition from all classes of the clergy. There is a remarkable unanimity of opinion displayed that those grants should go on unchecked and uncontrolled. When those clergymen do agree their unanimity is wonderful. (A laugh.)

The question was how far the Revised Code would be advantageous to the public interests, and good for the public in general. The existing system had cost in twenty years 4,500,000*l.*, the expenditure growing up unchecked by Parliament; and, according to Dr. Temple, the system would ultimately cost, if carried out, 5,000,000*l.* It was time that Parliament should check and control this wasteful expenditure. He contended that the Report of the Commissioners, which had been cited in favour of the existing Code, was condemnatory of it and fatal to the whole system.

The Commissioners, after commending the system of pupil-teachers and trained masters as superior to untrained teachers, add "they are every respect but one positively good." But what is that respect? It is this, "that the junior classes, comprehending the majority of children, do not learn, or learn imperfectly, the most necessary part of what they come to learn—reading, writing, arithmetic!" This, in my opinion, gives up the whole case. (Hear, hear.) In the name of common sense, what are children sent to school for but to acquire the rudiments of education, to learn reading, writing, and arithmetic? And if you talk of discipline, is not learning to read and write in itself a moral discipline, and discipline of the most wholesome kind? (Hear, hear.)

They had created an army of schoolmasters, teachers, and inspectors—an enormous stipendiary army, all looking to the State for assistance, and some of whom are ready to threaten the Executive if the grants are not continued in their present shape.

But is the House of Commons prepared to allow this army of teachers to play the tyrant? Have we not had something like a political blunderbuss presented at our heads, with threats that if we do not vote these grants we shall be turned out at the next election? (Hear, hear.) Has representative government come to this? It seems nearly to have come to this; and in consequence of the mistake of making these costly grants, by which we have created an army of stipendiaries.

He denied the religious results upon which so much stress was laid; it had failed in these results, as it had in those of reading, writing, and arithmetic; and he cited evidence showing that the answers of children under examination indicated only a recollection of dry historical facts.

Mr. Brookfield says he in 1859 examined 1,344 children in the first classes of fifty-three schools, containing 6,890 scholars. One question he put to them all was this:—"What do you mean by 'the state of life into which I shall please God to call you?'" He says of the whole 1,344 children, only 142 were able to answer this question from the Catechism, and he reports accordingly. The evidence show that the religious teaching is something merely learned by rote. Mr. Jellinger Symons says, "In Scripture I find nothing commoner than a knowledge of such facts as the weight of Goliath's spear, the length of Noah's ark, or the dimensions of Solomon's Temple, by children who cannot explain the Atonement, the Sacraments, or the Parables with moderate intelligence, or tell the practical teaching of the Saviour's life." And in the report of the Royal Commissioners they themselves say, "The religious instruction of the children is unintelligent, and, to a great degree, confined to exercises of merely a verbal memory." (Hear, hear.) It is a vain attempt to make this a religious question; it is not a religious question. It is really a breeches-pocket question,—(hear, hear)—and whether the country is to continue to pay, and the managers and schoolmasters to receive.

Mr. Osborne then referred to the petition of the Wesleyans who had received 300,000*l.* for their schools, and were naturally interested in receiving 300,000*l.* more.

"All legitimate influences," says Mr. Scott, their president, "should be used with our representatives in Parliament." This is very curious. "Few of them understand the subject of the Revised Code—(laughter)

—so well as to have any opinion of their own." (Laughter.) I do not know whether this is Parliamentary language. "They are, therefore, the more likely to act for their constituents if they plainly and strongly express to their members their convictions." We know what that means. It means an opposition "looming in the future." (Laughter.)

It was said there were no petitions in favour of the Revised Code. But who, he asked, was to petition for the poor? Any man who attempted to make a reform, or throw himself in the gap to do an unpopular thing, could not command an organisation. Nothing was so unpopular as to stop money which had been going on for years—nothing. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Forster had spoken of the new Code as a pedantic and bureaucratic scheme.

This scheme does not deserve to be called bureaucratic, because it decentralises and cuts away the patronage of bureaucratic administration. (Hear, hear.) One of its great recommendations, to my mind, is that it simplifies administration. What business has the Government, I ask, to interfere or meddle with education? It was not originally contemplated that they should do so. It was never contemplated that this office of the Privy Council should interfere and meddle with education.

It was attempted to obtain the support of the old Whigs in favour of Mr. Walpole's resolutions. But both Lords Lansdowne and Russell had in 1839 showed that the system was only tentative. And now they had an office, the magnitude of which was so great, that the staff exceeded the entire staff of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and in spite of this enormous staff it was at the present moment unequal to the duties which had been thrown upon it. Such was the evidence of Mr. Lingen and Mr. Chester, both for a long time connected with the Education Department. Mr. Osborne denied that this was really a system of national and popular education.

I find that the assisted schools number 8,697, while of unassisted schools, which receive no Government pay, there are 15,925, or about twice as many. (Hear, hear.) How, under such circumstances, can you say that you have a truly national system of education? It never reaches the social depths. It educates those who ought to educate themselves, but it leaves untouched the very class you wish to get at. Take the county in which I have the honour to represent a borough. In Cornwall there are 71 parishes, and, I believe, only one school which receives a Government grant, and that is in Liskeard. Of course that borough is very unwilling to part with the grant, but I have a sense of political duty, and, although I have presented a petition against the Revised Code, I cannot vote against it. (Hear.)

Not subscribing to the entire Revised Code, he pointed out its great improvements upon the Code of 1860. One point not noticed in the debate, he said, was the nature of the teaching under the existing system, which was pitched too high; it was too ambitious, cramming the head boys instead of instilling elementary education into the great mass.

Mr. Fraser, speaking of the failure of local aid, describes the effect of the present system in that class. "The ambitiousness," he says, "of the present teaching, has tended more than anything else to alienate the laity from the work of elementary education, and to throw it entirely on the clergy." (Hear, hear.)

A great blot upon the Revised Code was that it did not deal with the Training Colleges, 34 in number, which contained 2,065 students, and had cost no less than 2,544,000*l.* These colleges were originally founded upon self-supporting principles, and it was in evidence that the subscriptions had fallen off since the Government had paid so much. Indeed, witnesses of the highest credit declared that the system of national education had suffered from this cause—that Government grants had crippled private energies.

The Rev. Dr. Temple, the head master of Rugby, late president of Kneller-hall, and at one time an inspector of training schools, says:—

The system has done the great good of improving education, it has also done the great harm of accustoming the educators to lean upon the Government; the more they are accustomed to lean on Government, the less they are willing to stand on their own strength. I think the good is increasing, but that the evil is increasing much faster.

He objects to the enormous expense of the system, to its rigidity and want of local interest, and adds that he has no doubt that if Parliament goes on upon the present system the grant will eventually reach five millions.

Dr. Vaughan, the head master of Harrow, said much the same. And yet in the teeth of this evidence, from great and remarkable men, they were about to consolidate and extend that system without first inquiring what was the real principle on which Government interference with education ought to proceed. Mr. Osborne concluded in the following terms:—

There is a political millenium. The Conservative lion is lying down by the Liberal lamb; and if the noble lord at the head of the Government could only get an Irish Lord of the Treasury everything would be smooth. (Much laughter.) The calm almost approaches stagnation. Chickweed is on the face of our debates. Why, then, cannot the Government—I will not ask the right hon. gentleman, because I know he has already raised a storm which will probably serve him till the end of his life—but why cannot the Government come down boldly and propose—I won't say some comprehensive plan—because when that is done by a Government it means profusion and waste—but why should they not endeavour to unfetter the popular education of this country from the trammels and ties of Government assistance? I do not ask you at once to stop all votes, but gradually to accustom the country to run alone in this great matter. (Cheers.) Since I have looked into this subject—and I have looked into it very deeply and attentively—I have come to the conclusion that if you wish the country to be educated on right principles, that if you wish the healthful spirit of the community to be restored, you must not continue this lavish system of Government grants and put the matter under a Govern-

ment office. (Hear, hear.) The political department of this country ought to have nothing to do with the education of the people. (Hear, hear.) And when I am told of the unanimity of this report, I say that the Royal Commissioners were not unanimous upon this point. No attention has been drawn to the report of the minority, but among that minority was not only the respected name of Mr. Miall, to whom objection may be taken because he is pledged to the voluntary system, but also that of Mr. Goldwin Smith, whom I take to be one of the rising men of this generation. And what did that minority say? Why, they disagreed altogether from the report of the majority, and they say that they desire that—

A good type of school-teachers having now been extensively introduced, the benefits of popular education having been manifested, and public interest in the subject having been thoroughly awakened, the Government should gradually abstain from making further grants, except grants for the building of schools, to which the public assistance was originally confined, and the discontinuance of which would be unfair towards the parishes which have hitherto received no assistance. The annual grants which are now made should be gradually withdrawn, and Government should confine its efforts to the improvement of union schools, reformatories, and schools connected with public establishments.

They add,—
At least they do not feel confident that the Government will ever be able to control the growing expenditure and multiplying appointments of a department the operations of which are regulated by the unceasing and varying demands of philanthropists rather than by the requirements of the public service.

I cannot help thinking that the report of this minority is well worthy of the attention of the House. We have never yet discussed what are the true principles of popular education. So long as we are content to lavish these sums without inquiry, I feel confident that this Revised Code will not be sufficient to deal with this extravagant outlay, and that we shall eventually be compelled once for all to put a stop to this lavish expenditure from the public exchequer. (Cheers.)

Mr. ADDERLEY observed it was agreed on both sides that some Revision of the Code of 1860 was necessary; the only question was as to the time and mode of the revision. The proposed revision had been unjustly characterised as intended to revolutionise the present system; its apparent object was to limit the interference of the Government, and to revive the action of voluntary agency, which had been overlaid by Government aid.

Could any one doubt it? He himself felt it. He had spent money for many years in supporting schools, but now the Government made grants he gave less, and devoted the money to other purposes. He thought it would be allowed that this was the tendency of Government aid in all cases. Had it not been the case with regard to every other institution which had Government assistance? It had certainly been so with respect to reformatories and industrial schools. Those who thought that voluntary support ought to be the basis of national education had better look very carefully to this, and recollect they had no time to lose if they wished to check this tendency of Government aid to overlay voluntary support. The Government had pressed their aid, but now they found the thing was leaning upon them to such an extent that they very naturally remonstrated, and so far he thought the proposition of the right hon. gentleman was sound.

It was proposed to make the grants upon a general examination of schools, instead of upon the individual examination of schools; but after an experience of eighteen months in the office of the Council on Education he was perfectly certain that such a test would be wholly valueless.

Not only was there a great difference in the minds of the inspectors as to what was a good and a bad school, but he never saw it stated in the report of an inspector that the school was so bad that the grant ought to be refused, or even diminished. (Hear, hear.) Besides, this being a system of denominational supports and the different religious sections being rivals in the maintenance of their schools, it was not likely that an inspector of any particular denomination would be anxious to state that their schools were worse than others. (Hear, hear.) During the whole time he was in office he never knew a Roman Catholic inspector state that anything wrong went on in any Roman Catholic school. (A laugh.) Again, in the whole return made to the National Society by the diocesan inspectors not one school was reported to be in a bad condition. They were all spoken of as tolerably good, and fairly good, and some as excellent, but none was described as bad. If grants were to be given in that way it would be better to do away with the expense of inspectors altogether, and shovel out money from the Treasury as it was demanded without any check. (Hear.)

One great object of the Code ought to be to spread the Government grant, and extend the use of it throughout the country, the poorer districts keeping aloof from the Privy Council through terror of Government inspection,—an objection which the Revised Code would remove. He deprecated the discussion of this question in relation to particular interests; the primary consideration to be kept in view was the good of the labouring classes, and how far Government should come in aid of voluntary action.

Of one thing he was convinced, namely, that they could not have the two systems in operation at the same time. If the voluntary system had broken down, let them replace it entirely by a general system of Government education. But if it had not broken down, or if it could be revived, then Government aid ought merely to be given as an auxiliary, and not in such a manner as to overlay and suppress the other. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. GOWER noticed and obviated various misapprehensions of the scheme of the Government, explaining and defending the alterations it proposed. He considered the fears entertained as to the financial prospects of the schools exaggerated. Under the present system the pupil-teachers were paid at the same rate all over the country, though wages differed in different parts; whereas by the Revised Code the managers could adapt the payment according to circumstances. With respect to the payment required to be made by parents, he did not think

any complaints on that head were justifiable. No person who could afford to educate his child had a right to call upon the State to do so. (Hear.) He would have as much right to call upon the State to clothe and feed as to educate them. He was glad to find from the report of the Commissioners that there was a growing appreciation of the advantages of education on the part of parents, and that they had manifested a willingness to pay for it to the extent of their means. Let them take care that they did not destroy their honourable and independent feelings in that respect by too much generosity on the part of the State. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. LIDDELL regarded the revision of the Code as one of a series of financial reforms—one, however, which the people least required.

Mr. BAINES said it was not his intention to engage in the battle of the codes; but it seemed to him that there was a dark and extensive blot upon both. The charge which he brought against both systems was that under them public money would in a very large degree be wasted upon the schools which needed it least, if they needed it at all; and that the scheme had hitherto failed to reach several parts of the country where aid, if it was at all required, was certainly required most. He should be able to prove this by facts of the most decisive character; and indeed it was a fact admitted on both sides that the codes applied the same rule to districts which were very differently situated. The House would remember the words which were made use of by the vice-president of the Committee of Council on Education when he said the object of the system of national education was to reach the very lowest class of children, and it might be known also that the president of the committee had said that the taxpayers should not be called upon to contribute towards the education of those children who were competent to pay for it themselves. (Hear, hear.) He believed that a great portion of the enormous sum of 800,000*l.* was lavished upon schools towards which parents were perfectly well able to pay for the education of their children—(hear)—and which schools were surrounded by a population so rich, so liberal, and so perfectly appreciating the value of education that there was not the slightest pretence for giving public money in aid of them. (Hear.) The present system was operating in a direction which it ought not to take, the House was squandering the public money upon those who were not entitled to receive it. (Hear.) The vice-president of the committee, on the 13th Feb., said that the foundation of the grant to these schools was regulated by the wealth of the managers rather than by the wants of the children, which was an absurdity, and it was absolutely necessary that the House, as the guardians of the public purse, should say whether the expenditure was required to the extent which at present existed. (Hear.) He had stated that the evils which he had pointed out would apply to the New Code as to the Old. If the capitation grant should be reserved, it would be distributed on the same principle as at present, and schools in the most populous and richest districts would receive the largest amounts of public money, and at the same time the poorest districts, where the habits of the people were the most migratory, would receive the least. He had received a letter from Glossop, a town in Derbyshire, which possessed a Duke of Norfolk's Grammar-school, and which was established by a premier peer of England. The people of Glossop earned large wages, and the school was endowed to the extent of 4,000*l.*; and yet this school was receiving 177*l.* from the public purse every year. (Hear, hear.) That surely was a gross case of improperly expending the public money. (Hear, hear.) Then, again, at Faversham, in Kent, there was a school with an income in 1861 made up in this way—from a public charity, 604*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; from the school pence of the children, 125*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*; from subscriptions, the paltry sum of 37*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*; and from the public purse, 368*l.* 16*s.*; making up a sum of 1,136*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*, the characteristics of which were that 604*l.* was from charity, 368*l.* was lavished by the public grant, and 37*l.* raised by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood. On the motion of the right hon. member for Oxfordshire (Mr. Henley) a return had been made, in which he found that schools belonging to noblemen who possessed property to something like half a county, were receiving the public money to a large amount; also that schools belonging to the richest owners of mines in the county—to millowners whom he knew to be millionaires, who were quite capable of supporting any institution for the benefit of those in their employment, and to towns and cities more wealthy than those of Tyre, Carthage, Venice, or Amsterdam, were receiving the public money; and in these cases there was not the slightest pretence for making these grants, and which grants were demoralising the people, and preventing the parents of children from doing their duty. He found many schools in which not the children of the working classes, but those of the middle classes to a very large extent—either farmers in the country districts or tradespeople in the towns—were receiving the public money; and these schools were in a flourishing state before the grant was bestowed upon them, having been supported by congregations which were zealous on behalf of education, and which raised some thousands a year for the purpose of spreading the Gospel among the heathen and the Jews, and some of these schools received the public money, which they did not know how to expend except in treats to the children or in costly prizes. Now he would ask the House whether it was upon such schools that public charity should be bestowed. It was in truth a most improvident expenditure of the public money. He was exceed-

ingly alarmed at the return which had been put into their hands, for when it was looked through, it would be seen that there were schools belonging to hon. members of that House—to noblemen, gentlemen, millowners, merchants, and bankers, before and behind, which were receiving the public money, and positively so numerous were they, that he did not know where to tread lest it should be on some hon. member's toes, if he made any disagreeable remarks on this subject. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member for Bradford (Mr. Forster), a large employer of labour, and who paid well for it, had a school which was receiving public money, and he thought it was not creditable that such a school should receive any; in truth, it would be just as well supported as now if it did not. (Hear, hear.) He trusted the House would look into the subject, and see how many hon. members had an interest in the decision to which the House might come. He did not suppose it arose from a mercenary interest, but it certainly was true that such a number of gentlemen whose schools received public money must have a prejudice in their minds, and therefore he would call upon the House to say whether they could properly decide the question before them—they being the guardians of the public purse. The present system tended to keep down the independence of the people, and aided the middle classes far more than the working. (Hear, hear.) The evil was so great that it demoralised the managers, pupil-teachers, and the parents themselves. He did not use the word in an offensive manner, but as affecting that independent feeling which ought to exist in favour of the education of children. (Hear, hear.) The present system tended to pauperise both Houses of Parliament, because the members who had schools on their estates were depending for their support wholly or in part on the public money. He appealed to strong testimony in support of this assertion, and contended that, in a very moderate percentage upon the wages of the working classes, there existed a large fund untouched for the education of the poor, and that if the people were left to themselves it would make greater progress, their ability and their willingness to make provision having been demonstrated.

Sir J. PAKINGTON stated the reasons why he was obliged to support the resolutions of Mr. Walpole. He had seen no reason to alter his opinion of the Privy Council system, which was too costly, too centralised, and did not reach the districts where Government aid was most required. The question before the House, he observed, was not one of principle, but of details; and with respect to one of the details—the proposal of making the Government aid depend upon the examination of each child—his opinion was that, if adopted, it would cut away the good now derived from the system, and aggravate an evil now existing. Another feature of the scheme he saw with deep regret—the ignoring of a class of schools the most destitute and most deserving of assistance.

Mr. LOWE, after a brief reply to Sir J. Pakington, observed that it seemed to him there was really no question before the House, as there was no opposition to going into committee; he did not, therefore, think it necessary then to discuss the questions raised in the debate, as they must be gone over again in the committee. He obviated an objection suggested by Mr. Adderley as to the machinery for the individual examination of each child, and answered effectively certain charges made against him by Mr. Whiteside. He noticed a few topics connected with the question, and, as to the expense of the existing system, he showed that it was much greater than that of education in France, Ireland, and Scotland, repeating what he had formerly said—that this system was neither efficient nor cheap, and that the scheme proposed, if not both, would be one or the other. With reference to the alleged neglect in the Revised Code of morals and religion, he reminded the House that the Revised Code annexed all the old conditions to the grants, adding another condition—that of examination; and he showed how these conditions would be enforced. As to the case of pupil-teachers, or paid monitors, of which so much had been said, he insisted that their condition, which was now precarious, would be very much improved under the new system. The Revised Code was not all he wished, but it was acknowledged that the present system required great alteration, and the Government were ready to consider in the most conciliatory spirit any proposition made in the committee.

Mr. WALPOLE having shortly replied, the motion was agreed to, and the House went into committee, the Chairman immediately reporting progress.

Some further business was disposed of, and the House adjourned at twenty minutes past one o'clock.

THE NEW FOREIGN OFFICE.

On Friday, in answer to Mr. B. Cochrane, Mr. W. COWPER said that 56,900*l.* of the 60,000*l.* voted for the new Foreign-office had been expended, and the additional vote of 15,000*l.* would be required in the present year. The State Paper-office was to be pulled down.

THE COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH BELGIUM.

Mr. W. FORSTER asked why the negotiation of a commercial treaty with Belgium, for the purpose of securing that Belgium shall no longer impose differential duties on British goods, had been suspended. Remarks were made upon the subject by Mr. Heygate, Mr. S. Beaumont, and Colonel Patten. Mr. LAYARD explained that the negotiations were not exactly suspended, but there was a pause in them, and the Government held a hope that they would be speedily resumed.

The motion for going into committee was agreed to, and the House went into committee formally, but immediately resumed on the motion for going into committee on education.

THE EDUCATION CODE.

Mr. LOWE said that the Government had come to the conclusion to do all in their power to bring the controversy on the Revised Code to a satisfactory termination, and they would consent to a relaxation of the rule that the grants should rest on examination, and would assent that a portion of the grants should rest on the report of the inspectors. Another concession they proposed to make was with reference to grouping of children by age for the purpose of examination, which they proposed to give up; and the Government would endeavour to make some other arrangement. A third concession which would be made was, that the Government would reconsider the manner in which the pupil-teachers now engaged should be provided for; and while providing for the payment of those in existence, any surplus of the grant which might remain would be paid to the managers. It was also intended to concede, if the Code of Education should be revised, or any material alteration made in it, that in January of each year it shall be printed in such a form as to show separately all articles cancelled or modified, and all new articles; and that, in the event of such material alteration or revision, it shall not be lawful to take any action therein until the same shall have been submitted to Parliament and laid on the table of both Houses for at least one calendar month.

Mr. WALPOLE expressed his sense of the frank manner in which these concessions had been made, and he should endeavour to meet them in the same spirit. He believed that although these alterations were made, they would be consistent with the objects which the Government had in view. He hoped that no undue haste would be adopted in proceeding in the matter.

Mr. DISRAELI thought that the Government had acted with great wisdom and propriety in acceding to the expressed opinion of both sides of the House; and under the circumstances they ought to have the credit for being animated by the most honourable motives. He hoped that the suggestion of Mr. Walpole, that ample time should be given to the House and the country to consider the modifications in the Code which had been announced, would be adopted, and that the further consideration of the subject would be postponed, at least till after the Easter recess.

Mr. HENLEY thought that the Code should be reprinted before any day was fixed for its consideration.

Mr. W. E. FORSTER said he believed that if the plan as now proposed was carried out, a great reform in the system of education will have been effected, and that without injury to that which was valuable in the existing system.

It having been arranged that on the next Monday the Government would state to what time the future discussion would be adjourned, the House resumed.

The Marine Mutiny Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Whipping Bill was read a third time and passed.

The House adjourned at a quarter to six.

IRON-CLAD SHIPS.

On Monday Sir F. SMITH called attention to the reports of an engagement between an American iron-clad frigate in the naval service of the Confederate States, called the Merrimac, and an iron gunboat called the Monitor, in the naval service of the Federal States, having a shot-proof roof; and asked whether, in consequence of the result of that action, it would not be prudent to suspend the construction of some of the proposed forts at Spithead until the value of such iron-roofed gunboats for the defence of our ports and roadsteads should have been fully considered, especially referring to the fortification of Spithead and Portsmouth. He pointed out that already the Americans were constructing a formidable iron fleet, calculated for every species of defence of their coasts and harbours.

Mr. LAIRD urged that the success of the Monitor had shown that small iron-clad vessels could contend with large ones, while the action of the Merrimac had settled the question of wooden ships, and he understood that the Americans were so satisfied with the capabilities of the new vessels that they meant to give up fortifications and trust to a fleet of Monitors for the defence of their harbours. He contended that the whole British fleet should be reconstructed by the adoption of iron-clad ships, and it would be a saving of expense to construct docks on our naval stations abroad for the repair of these vessels, which would obviate the objection which was made to such vessels being employed abroad.

Mr. GREGORY thought that what had just occurred had caused a complete revolution in naval warfare; and, although the Americans had declared that the naval supremacy of England was at an end, he believed that with our natural resources and mechanical appliances we might easily retain that supremacy. But we must divert expenditure intended for useless fortifications to the construction of iron Monitors.

Sir J. HAY said his opinion, as to the necessity of the forts at Spithead, had changed. He now thought it would be better to spend the money on vessels of the new construction, moveable forts being more available than fixed fortifications.

Sir G. LEWIS observed that two questions had been raised in this discussion,—one, as to the expediency of stopping the construction of the forts at Spithead; the other, whether we should alter the whole character of our naval defences. Upon the latter question he warned the House against entering upon so large a discussion at present; the practical result of the suggested revolutionary change in our naval defences might be a supplementary Estimate of 10,000,000*l.* or 15,000,000*l.* With regard to the first question, it was identical with that brought before the Defence Commission, which, in a careful report, expressed an opinion that the best plan of defence was a combined system of forts and iron-cased vessels. Had any addition been made to our knowledge which should alter that conclusion? Not speaking on his own authority, but from information he had received, he was led to think that the engagement between the American vessels threw little light upon the qualities of iron-cased ships. He expected, however, that the ingenuity of engineers would be stimulated to invent machines that would smash such ships attacking our coasts, and he hoped they would soon be able to attain that result.

Mr. BRIGHT said the speech of Sir G. Lewis was not very satisfactory; he had said nothing to the propositions of Sir F. Smith. However important the occurrence in America, it would be an unfortunate thing if it led to a naval reconstruction. There was a certain amount of proof that batteries would be of no use to prevent iron-cased vessels like the Monitor from entering Portsmouth harbour, and the question was whether it was right to spend more money upon fortifications that might be useless.

Captain JERVIS expressed a hope that the Government would reconsider the question of the construction of the forts. Mr. OSBORNE called upon the Government to suspend works which would be not only expensive, but might prove unnecessary. Sir J. PAKINGTON regretted to hear that the Government intended to persevere in the construction of the forts; that they did not hold out hopes that, at all events, they would pause. Lord C. PAGER observed that all Sir G. Lewis had said was that nothing decisive was known as to the merits of iron-cased vessels sufficient to set aside what had been determined upon after the maturest consideration. The engagement on the other side of the Atlantic had demonstrated only what had been known before. As compared with ships, forts must be the strongest. Mr. BENTINCK considered that the time had come for reconsidering the question as to the defence of Spithead. Mr. CONINGHAM protested most strongly against throwing away money upon the forts.

THE TURKISH LOAN.

Mr. HUBBARD called attention to the participation of her Majesty's Government in the proposals for an Ottoman loan, suggesting that the Government had gone too far, and laid a ground for a future claim upon the Government.

Lord PALMERSTON gave an explanation of the transaction, observing that Lord Russell had acted with prudence in a matter affecting the financial condition of a friendly Power, in whose welfare England felt a deep interest. Until the finances of Turkey were placed in a healthy condition, so that the Sultan could pay his way, he would be unable to carry into effect those social, financial, and religious improvements which he was anxious to accomplish. If Turkey became an independent and commercial country, and a strong and well-administered Government were established there, it would greatly contribute to the peace of Europe, and her Majesty's Government, in aiding those objects, would be doing their duty.

In reply to a question by Mr. Stansfeld, Mr. LAYARD gave explanations respecting the proceedings of Austria in the Sutorina.

The House then went into committee upon the Civil Service Estimates, and various resolutions were agreed to and ordered to be reported.

The order for going into committee upon Education was, on the motion of Lord PALMERSTON, postponed till Monday, the 5th of May.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL moved the third reading of the Copyright (Works of Art) Bill. Mr. DILLWYN suggested that the subject required more consideration, and moved to defer the third reading for six months. The SOLICITOR-GENERAL was of opinion that the matter had been sufficiently considered, and explained and defended the provisions of the bill. The amendment having been withdrawn, the bill was read a third time and passed.

In a committee on the Red Sea and India Telegraph Company, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, after a short explanation of the arrangements made for giving encouragement for a fresh attempt to accomplish a useful object, moved a resolution for charging the annuity to the company upon the Consolidated Fund. The resolution, after some discussion, was agreed to.

The Merchant Shipping Acts, &c., Amendment Bill was read a second time, with the understanding that its principle might be discussed on the motion for going into committee on the bill.

Mr. C. FORTESCUE, in moving the second reading of the Writs of Habeas Corpus into her Majesty's Possessions Abroad Bill, received from the Lords, explained the object and effect of the measure, the necessity of which had grown out of the case of the slave Anderson. The bill was read a second time, after a short discussion.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved a resolution, that there shall be a standing committee, to be designated "The Committee of Public Accounts," for the examination of the accounts showing the appropriation of the sums granted by Parliament to

meet the public expenditure. The motion was agreed to.

The House adjourned at two o'clock.

Miscellaneous News.

THE INCOME-TAX.—A meeting on the subject of the income-tax was held at the London Tavern, on Thursday night. There was a very numerous attendance, and Mr. R. W. Crawford presided. Mr. J. G. Hubbard, M.P., delivered a speech in favour of the more equitable adjustment of the income-tax, and a resolution setting forth the inequalities which were the ground of complaint was adopted.

PRINCE ALBERT MEMORIAL.—A meeting was held in the Liverpool Town Hall on Wednesday, for the purpose of inaugurating a movement for founding several scholarships in memory of the late Prince Consort, to be called "The Albert Memorial Scholarships." Suffolk proposes to erect a "District Memorial" to the Prince Consort, in the shape of a great middle-class school, and at a meeting to promote this object held in Ipswich nearly 5,000*l.* (some of the subscriptions being, however, promised in instalments, spread over five years) was raised on the spot. At a public meeting held at Bradford on Friday, it was determined to erect in the borough a memorial of the late Prince Consort. A suggestion that the memorial should consist of a marble or bronze statue, to be placed in or near the New Exchange, met with approval; but the point was left to be settled hereafter.

A NOBLE BENEFACTION.—Mr. George Peabody, who has been so long known in the city as an American merchant of the highest position, and who in general society has, during a residence of many years among us, distinguished himself by the kindness and generosity of his disposition, is about to perform a work which will for ever place his name among the chief benefactors of this capital. Desirous of devoting a portion of his wealth to purposes of charity, and anxious to testify his good will to the country where he has lived surrounded by the respect of so many friends, Mr. Peabody has determined to give the sum of 150,000*l.* to "ameliorate the condition of the poor and needy of this great metropolis, and to promote their comfort and happiness." He has placed this great sum in the hands of a committee, consisting of Mr. Adams, the United States' Minister, Lord Stanley, Sir James Emerson Tennent, Mr. C. M. Lampson, and his own partner, Mr. J. S. Morgan, who are to determine in what way it may be used so as to "ameliorate the condition and augment the comforts of the poor who either by birth or established residence form a recognised portion of the population of London." Only one condition of importance is attached to this gift—namely, that "now and for all time there shall be a rigid exclusion from the management of this fund of any influences calculated to impart to it a character either sectarian as regards religion, or exclusive in relation to local or party politics." He hints that he would be glad if it can be found practicable to apply the fund, or a portion of it, in the construction of such improved dwellings for the poor as may combine in the utmost possible degree the essentials of healthfulness, comfort, social enjoyment, and economy. In accepting the trust Mr. Adams and the other gentlemen say, "Whether we consider the purity of the motive, magnitude of the gift, or the discrimination displayed in selecting the purposes to which it is to be applied, we cannot but feel that it is for the nation to appreciate rather than for a few individuals to express, their gratitude for an act of beneficence which has few (if any) parallels in modern times."

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Dr. Kinkel gave the fourth of his interesting series of lectures on Thursday last in the Assyrian Court. Never before perhaps was an English audience so completely Assyrianised as on the present occasion. We looked upon the rich valleys of the Euphrates and the Tigris, and though we marvelled, we dared not disbelieve Herodotus, who saw there "blades of wheat four inches in width;" now from the Chaldean mountains to the Persian gulf a desert. To protect themselves against their enemies, the Chaldeans, Medes, and Arabs, the cities of Babylon were not only places of safety to resort to, but regular fortifications. Hence Nineveh, that great city. The walls of Babylon were a marvel to the world; they could not be scaled, such was their height; nor could they be levelled with the ground, such was their thickness. The place of stone in the lower valley was supplied with bricks cemented with bitumen, alluded to in the Bible; these bricks were partly sun-dried, and partly kiln-dried. From the palace at Mosul, vast treasures of antiquity have been recovered, which are now in the British Museum, and those from Khorsabad are in the Louvre. The system of erecting these palaces on hills, that in the landscape look like natural hills, arose from the necessities of the country, subject to constant overflowing of its mighty rivers. Reference in detail was made to the labours of Sir H. Rawlinson and Mr. Layard, and a graphic outline given of their magnificent discoveries, accompanied not only with the illustrations afforded by the Court, but with numerous diagrams. The learned lecturer then described the human-headed and eagle-headed figures by which the audience were surrounded, entering into the philosophic and religious ideas they were intended to symbolise. The lesson of Assyrian sculptures and paintings in a moral point of view was but small; they were too generally pictures of slaughter and plunder; but artistically it should be remembered that the Assyrians were the first to re-

present nature as it really appeared after careful study, the first in fact to introduce the Pre-Raphaelite style; as an illustration of which, in Mr. Holman Hunt's great picture of Christ in the Temple the floor was an exact copy of an ancient palace floor at Nineveh, selected on account of its special beauty. To those who enjoy a well-spent hour we again cordially recommend these lectures, which will amply justify any enthusiasm for their success which we entertain.

Literature.

The Basutos: or, Twenty-three Years in South Africa. By Rev. E. CASALIS. London: J. Nisbet and Co.

THIS missionary work is not one of exploration and discovery, except to a small extent: but it is more deeply interesting than most records of religious labour amongst savages, for its intelligent and minutely detailed account of the people amongst whom its author laboured. With enough culture to save him from both rash generalisation and the exaggeration of particulars, each so often the result of a long life away from civilisation and devoted to a purely moral aim; with enough breadth and soundness of understanding to appreciate every variety of fact, physical and human, coming within his range of experience and observation; and with such single-minded earnestness in his purpose to promote the religious and social regeneration of the tribe to which he had given the energies and the accomplishments of his manhood, as ensured his "penetration of the groundwork of sentiments and ideas which compose the moral life of the people"; Mr. Casalis has built up the result of twenty-three years' endurance and toil in Southern Africa, into a work which neither the ethnologist nor the Christian philanthropist will read without pleasure and gratitude. A man who, without romance, and without fanaticism, gives himself to so long a life of exile, for the sake of a spiritual good which often, amidst the tangible disadvantages and personal miseries of his situation, must seem to be somewhat distant and unreal, and who maintains to the end a wakeful intellect and an elevated heart, is one whom we can all admire and reverence. Thank God, the history of Missions is full of the lives of such men:—and, unless the great impression made on us by this book is due to an unusual worth and moral greatness in such facts as it contains—so as to throw a glowing brightness about even its common narrations—there is now to be added to the roll of our truly illustrious missionaries, the name of the man, who, looking back to South Africa from the brilliant Paris which has become his final residence, feels that the rude Basutos are his second countrymen, and their southern wilderness his second home. Much of the peculiar charm of his book—much of the sense we have of a full and right understanding of the people it puts before us—must be attributed to the whole-hearted interest with which he entered into the life and fortunes of his African brethren. The true conception of a missionary's relation to a heathen and uncultivated people could hardly be better shaped-out than in the following simple words:—

"In order to know him and understand him rightly, we must, to a certain degree, cease to attach an idea of misery to the hut he inhabits, and to his mantle of jackal-skin, and become the guest of the black family, sympathise with it, and find pleasure in its midst. As soon as these intimate relations are established, everything becomes simple and easy. The native has no secrets from him whom he sees smiling upon his children, and sleeping peacefully at their side: the missionary also finds a certain charm in the society of his new friends; if he at first thought them insensible, it was because he did not know the way to their hearts; if they appeared stupid, it was because confidence had not yet unbound their tongues. The progress they make under his care, the questions they address to him, the objections they oppose to his arguments, the opportunities they daily afford him of doing them good, all interest him, and strengthen the bond of attachment; even the trouble they cause him serves to stimulate his love."

The Basutos are one of the most considerable sub-divisions of the Bechuanas—a section of the Caffre family which, though generally inferior in physical qualities to the rest of that race, is distinguished by "great facility of mind, remarkably social habits, and a decided taste for all lucrative employment." The Basutos are scattered along the western side of the Malutis, a mountain chain separating the country of the Bechuanas from the land of Natal; and the tribe, being composed of various branches of Caffres, is said to present the most complete type of their character, manners, and institutions. It was a Basuto chief, Sebetoane, who, in 1824, led a powerful colony to the shores of Zambesi:—these are Dr. Livingstone's Makololos, who have preserved their national customs and ideas, and, like conquerors of a higher type on grander fields, have caused them to be adopted by the tribes they have subjugated. An acquaintance with the Basutos therefore furnishes an intro-

duction to the social life of the Bechuana people generally. And if Mr. Casalis has nothing that is positively and strikingly new to tell us of a race amidst which have laboured, and about which have written, some of our most eminent missionaries, yet will his work have appreciable value to all who can discern the signs of perfectness of information, truthfulness of spirit, and uncommon justness of judgment.

The mission to the Basutos of which Mr. Casalis was one of the founders, sprang from a seeming accident; namely, information casually received from the justly-praised Dr. Philip, of a desire to receive missionaries which had arisen from the temporary presence of a Caffre who had been under Christian instruction. The story of the first labours of those who repaired to the Basuto chief, Moshesh, is interestingly told. The character of that remarkable "Chief of the Mountain" is well known to English friends of missions; and the name of Moshesh, all his difficulties and disadvantages allowed for, wins a place for itself among enlightened rulers and heroic chieftains. The change effected by missionary labours in the Basuto country is as remarkable as in any land. Where all was solitary and desolate, wild beasts prowling in the thicket, the people living in the most dilapidated and miserable huts, and human bones whitening on every side in the sun and rain, now there are to be seen prosperous hamlets, with their well-tended fruit trees, surrounded by highly-cultivated fields, and with abundance of horses and cattle. The religious results are not insignificant; though it is candidly admitted that the organisation of Christian society is slow, and that the mass of the people, notwithstanding material and mental advance, remain under the influence of their traditional errors. Besides the churches and pastors of five settlements, there is established amongst them a printing-press, and they have a resident surgeon, of French professional education.

Mr. Casalis explains very clearly the relations of the Basuto country to our Colonial Government, and traces to their roots the differences and troubles which are inevitable, except under a far-seeing and benevolent administration, from the encroachments of unauthorised settlers on the lands of a people who regard their territory as strictly inalienable, even to the extent of denying a right of property in erections and crops, should the person who has produced them while paying a tribute to the chief and respecting his power, chose to remove from the locality in which he has been readily tolerated.

Mr. Casalis tells us almost everything conceivable about the social and domestic life, the manners and customs, the notions and traditions of the Basutos; but his most valuable chapters are, perhaps, those on their language, their intellectual productions—in the form of war-songs and tales,—and their moral and religious system. Desiring to give a specimen of the lighter matter, we select a passage on the ways and plays of Basuto children:—

"Among the Bechuanas, the little boys wear no clothing at all up to the age of seven or eight years. Their playfellows of the other sex wear a kind of apron, which is generally adorned with glass beads.

"Until the child begins to change its teeth it plays from morning till evening, and has nothing to do but to grow as fast as possible. We have noticed among these little idlers many of the games of our childhood; for instance, two little girls will seat themselves side by side in a very mysterious manner; one of them picks up a stone, and passing it rapidly from one hand to the other, presents her two fists to her companion, that she may guess in which hand the pebble is. If the guesser is mistaken, the other exclaims triumphantly: 'Ua ya incha, kia ya khomo' (You eat the dog, I eat the beef); in the opposite case, she declares herself to be vanquished by saying: 'Kia ya incha, ua ya khomo' (I eat the dog, you eat the beef); and she delivers the stone to her friend.

"Playing with bones, which they call *keta*, jumping, and at the same time passing a long cord under the feet, are favourite sports of the African children. Afterwards come racing, wrestling, and sham fights.

"These latter exercises are more especially practised in the fields, where it is the duty of every little boy of eight years old to drive daily the sheep and goats of his father. These young shepherds contrive to pass their time as agreeably as possible. In spite of the orders continually given them to disperse themselves, so that the flocks may find abundant pasturage, they invariably end by getting together. There is always a chief of the band among them, who presides at the games and prevents quarrelling. When they are tired of running about they sit down in the shadow of a rock, or upon the banks of a stream, and amuse themselves by making oren of clay, or weaving garlands of flowers, with which they adorn their heads. The girls of the same age do not enjoy so much liberty. They go to the fields with their mothers, and while the latter dig up the ground, they pick up sticks, and make the fagot which will serve to cook the evening meal. Sometimes they are left at home to take care of a younger brother.

"During the rainy days and the long winter evenings, which they are obliged to pass in an obscure hut, the children generally have recourse to the complaisance of their grandmamma to amuse them. She gives them riddles, or tells them stories, in which they take great delight. Ghost-stories are not wanting in these nocturnal conversations; and there, as everywhere else, are listened to with passionate eagerness, though they make the auditors tremble from head to foot. I have

known great boys who hardly dared to look up at the stars, because they imagined that the milky way was a monstrous collection of those transparent beings whose imaginary appearance is so much dreaded. Sometimes scenes of a really tragic nature succeed these factitious emotions. In this manner poor little Félékoané, who now bears the name of Andrew in the Church of Thaba-Bosio, found himself, on one of those evenings we have just described, suddenly seized by a hyena, and dragged to the middle of the village. Sometimes a lion wanders round the hut; then every voice is hushed, and each one cowers down under his sheep-skin. When the roars grow more distant one ventures to lift up his head a little, and ask, in a stifled voice, if the door is well-fastened. In spite of these emotions, which are not experienced every day, the little African leads a life which he certainly would not exchange for that of our little street-boys.

That this people has a high intellectual capability appears from many incidents here recorded. A man receiving instruction in the Ten Commandments, on coming to "Thou shalt not covet," profoundly replied, "I have already reckoned it, saying, Thou shalt not steal, thou shalt not commit adultery." Their proverbs show great acuteness and much power in that order of composition; besides being of great value as indications, as is the proverb generally, "of the public reason and conscience" of the people. Thus, they say, "Cunning devours its master;" "The knife and the meat cannot be long together;" "Seed-time is the time of headache"—explained as a proverb against the slothful, something like the "lion in the way" to which we are accustomed; "Reason has no age,"—worthy of a philosopher; and "All countries are frontiers"—the frontiers being parts exposed to danger, and so representing the surroundment of "dangers and disagreeables wherever a man goes."

There are touches of simplicity of spirit in the book that are really charming; but they might occasionally provoke a smile if the eye lighted on them before it had been ascertained how much good sense, knowledge, and piety that simplicity covers.

BRIEF NOTICES.

Christianity Agreeable to Reason. By the Rev. E. MORTLOCK, B.D. Second Edition. (Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.) This little work was originally published anonymously thirty years ago; and its reproduction just now is likely to be useful to the large mass of persons interested in the conflict between Revelation and Unbelief, but, though having good understanding and common culture, not possessed of time and advantage for very extended or original study. The special aspects of the reasonableness of Christianity treated of are, its general evidence, its doctrine of atonement, and its commemorative sacrament. The matter of the sections on the Evidence is closely condensed, and every point is made out clearly and effectively: the contents of the more doctrinal sections are Scriptural, comprehensive, and lucid. The style is very simple and familiar—its directness and brevity giving edge and power to its commonest statements.—*Sermons Preached in Harrow School.* By the Rev. H. MONTAGU BUTLER, M.A., Head Master. (Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.) Another volume of "School Sermons" may be taken as an indication of a general taste for that sort of religious literature; if it be not, as we have heard cynically said, mere proof of a growing habit of demonstrating the practical excellence of a master's school-rule by the excellent practicalness of his school-preaching. Looking favourably on such works, and remembering how much that was noble and precious we found in the similar publications of Dr. Vaughan, Bishop Cotton, and Mr. Thring, we were disposed to be pleased with Mr. Montagu Butler's volume; and, having read it, are bound to testify that it gave us more gratification than we had hoped, and seems to us worthy of a place with the most celebrated productions of its own class. Not that it has either the rich Scriptural exposition, the original thought, or the concentrated power, of other similar works. Yet is it distinguished by many merits, as to its substance, and by a manner and tone that are peculiarly its own. It chiefly excels in the application of religious principles to the duties, dangers, and enjoyments of boyhood and school-life; and, in a plain, unadorned, but very cultivated style, states fundamental truths, disentangles juvenile sophisms, and urges the fittingness and happiness of a godly life. Perhaps there is too much that is hortatory; but it is impossible to overlook the earnest purpose and spiritual affection with which its counsels and exhortations are penetrated. It is quite certain that young persons in ordinary congregations have no such well-adapted teaching as the greater part of this volume contains: and equally certain that its broad comprehension of the facts and feelings of youthful life, and its genial religious earnestness, must make a deep impression on those whom such teaching reaches.—*Christ the Life of the World: Biblical Studies on the Eleventh to the Twenty-first Chapters of St. John's Gospel.* By RUDOLPH BESSER, D.D. Translated by M. G. HUXTABLE. Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark.—This volume succeeds one on "Christ the Light of the World," by the same author, of which we spoke with warm praise, and the two form a complete commentary on the Gospel of John. It is a welcome book; having a practical character and a devout spirit by which it is peculiarly fitted to the edification

of ordinary readers of the Scriptures. Its manner is very charming, its feeling deep and tender, and its thought always penetrating, often subtle. The results of thorough scholarship are embedded in its simple and practical instructions; and the insight into John's modes of thought and representation is profound and true. Although it contains high Lutheran opinions that are not likely to be acceptable to English Nonconformists, it can exert no other influence on religious thought in general, than one most enlightening, purifying, and spiritualising. Its numerous quotations from Luther, Bengel, and the devotional writers of Germany, give a rare delightfulness to its pages.—*School-Days of Eminent Men.* By JOHN TIMBS. Second Edition. London: Lockwood and Co.—A revised and partly re-written edition of a book of anecdotes of the boyhood and school-days of the greatest celebrities in English History, in all times. It is greatly improved by a rearrangement which secures something like chronological order and biographical outline. It will be remembered that it has also an account of the public schools of the country. To former pictorial illustrations are now added twenty portraits—not all to be praised. It is a book crammed with interesting information; and to be heartily commended to our elder boys and young men.—*Carine Steinburgh: An Autobiography.* (London: W. Tweedie.) A particularly unhealthy book, written in the interests of Teetotalism. Its thread of story may be true, and has often been lamentably paralleled. But the colour of representation, the tone of feeling, and the absence of any high moral appreciation of the responsibilities of human relationships, must condemn the book, even with calmly earnest persons of its own creed.—*The Deeper Wrong; or, Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl.* Written by Herself. Edited by Lydia M. Child. (London: W. Tweedie.) The commendation of Mrs. Child will give this volume introduction to all anti-slavery people. It is a story written very dramatically and pathetically. It presents the worst phase of slave-life—that of women exposed to the passions and power of unscrupulous and licentious men. It is a phase that is commonly veiled, but that ought to be known—at least to some—that all the abominableness and horror of the system may be brought to view. Domestic slavery sometimes looks respectable and patriarchal; but it covers moral and social enormities which only a narrative like this realises to the mind. There is an air of truth about the whole that satisfies us. But it is not a book for general reading; for although only small portions deal with facts that are, as Mrs. Child says, too "delicate or indelicate for open view," it is impossible that the young should read it without stimulation to their prurieny or bare curiosity.

Cleanings.

Why are umbrellas like pancakes? Because they are seldom seen after Lent.

Professor Owen will contribute a note to a second edition of "The Replies to Essays and Reviews," which Messrs. Parker will publish in a few days.

The Prize Meeting of the National Rifle Association will be held at Wimbledon, beginning on Tuesday, July 1.

During the past week the wrecks of forty-four ships were reported, making a total for the present year of 569.

Great progress has been made in the construction of the winter garden at Kew. The two fifty-feet octagons were completed last year.

We (*Athenæum*) learn, with much regret, that the Portland Gallery Exhibition of Pictures, after struggling for many years with great difficulties, has at last succumbed, and will not be open this year.

A woman offering to sign a deed, the Judge asked her whether her husband compelled her to sign. "He compel me!" said the lady, "no, nor twenty like him."

"Mamma," said little Nell, "ought governess to flog me for what I have not done?" "No, my dear; why do you ask?" "Cause she flogged me to-day when I didn't do my sum."

"Do you know," said a friend to Jerrold, "that Jones has left the stage and turned wine merchant?" "Oh, yes," replied Jerrold; "and I am told that his wine off the stage is better than the wine on it."

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—Mr. Maclise, R.A., having finished his great picture in the Houses of Parliament, "The Meeting of Wellington and Blücher at Waterloo," has received a commission for a work of the same size for a corresponding compartment, measuring forty-five feet long by twelve feet high. The price paid for these large pictures, which are painted in the new method called "water-glass" painting, invented by Dr. Fuchs, of Munich, is 3,500*l.* each. The subject for the second great work of Mr. Maclise is "the Death of Nelson." The Peers' Gallery is to have eighteen of these immense pictures upon its walls, all of which will relate to the military and naval history of England.—*Critic.*

DO NOTHING IN HASTE.—There is a story related in connection with this saying:—"An indefatigable collector of 'rusty-ayed saws,' a friend of Motherwell's, was in the habit of jotting down any saying new to him on the back of cards, letters, &c., and thrusting them into his pocket. On one occasion he had an altercation with a stranger at a friend's house. The quarrel becoming warm, ended by Motherwell's friend excitedly handing the other (as he thought) his card. On the gentleman's preparing to vindicate his

honour, next morning, it occurred to him to learn the name of his antagonist. On looking at the card he found no name, but, in place of it, traced, in good legible characters, 'Naething should be done in a hurry but catching fleas.' The effect of this was irresistible, and the result an immediate reconciliation.—*The Proverbs of Scotland.*

A MINISTER THREATENING TO HORSEWHIP.—A worthy clergyman in a village not one hundred miles from Dunfermline, has been much annoyed for some time past by a number of his audience falling asleep during the sermon. The rev. gentleman had tried several times to reason with his sleepy hearers, but all to no purpose—no sooner had he recommenced his discourse than they were at again. He was perfectly at a loss how to keep them awake. Probably he had never heard the following story of how a brother minister acted under similar circumstances:—He said to one of his congregation who had fallen asleep—"Can't you take a pinch of snuff? that will keep you awake?" "Do ye no think, sir," was the answer, "ye could pit a wee thing o' snuff intil yer sermon." In the present case, however, the minister proposed a stronger remedy. He had recommended them rather to sleep an hour longer at home, and tried various other plans, but without success. So, on Sabbath last, to the consternation of some of his hearers, he stopped in the middle of his discourse, and said, "If I had a coachman's whip, I think I could use it to advantage on some of those near me."—*Dunfermline Press.*

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

HARRIS.—March 22, the wife of Mr. Griffith Harris, Carmarthen, of a daughter.
ASHWORTH.—March 23, at Wellington-terrace, Roehdale, the wife of Mr. Edmund Ashworth, of a daughter.
GRIFFITHS.—March 30, the wife of the Rev. D. Griffiths, of Bethesda, Pembrokeshire, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

KNIGHT—GANN.—March 18, at the Weigh-house Chapel, by the Rev. J. Clarke, Mr. W. B. Knight, to Miss E. Gann, daughter of T. Gann, Esq., all of Whitstable.
LLOYD—RYDER.—March 22, at the Congregational Chapel, Stourbridge, by the Rev. J. Richards, Mr. Thomas Lloyd, lay evangelist, to Lucretia Ryder, of Streatham, Surrey.
SMALLEY—TINSLEY.—March 23, at St. Paul's Independent Chapel, Wigan, by Rev. W. Roaf, Mr. Jas. Smalley, to Miss M. Tinsley, both of Wigan.
BOOTH—WILSON.—March 24th, at St. Paul's Independent Chapel, Wigan, by Rev. W. Roaf, Mr. Jos. Booth, to Miss Annie Wilson, both of Scholes.
DAVIES—GOWARD.—March 26, at the Independent Chapel, Market Harborough, by the Rev. Mr. Clarkson, B.A., the Rev. Isaac Davies, of Towcester, to Martha Austin Goward, second daughter of Mr. T. G. Goward, of Market Harborough.
BAKER—OFFOR.—March 27, at Mare-street Chapel, by the Rev. D. Katters, John Frank Baker, of Hackney, to Marianne, third daughter of George Offor, Esq., J.P.
GIBSON—PAYNE.—March 27, at Above Bar Chapel, Southampton, by the Rev. T. Adkins, Hugh W. Gibson, Esq., of Stafford, to Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Sampson Payne, Esq., of Southampton.
WORSEY—GROVES.—March 27, at the Independent Chapel, Brewood, by licence, by Rev. B. Way, Mr. George Worsley, of Calfeath, to Miss Sarah Ann Groves, of the same place.

DEATHS.

BRODRIBB.—March 20, at the house of his brother, Clutton, near Bristol, Mr. Josiah Brodrigg, aged fifty-three.
KNIGHT.—March 21, at St. George's-terrace, Islington, Caroline Ann, the beloved wife of Mr. William Knight, and eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel Saddington, of Arundel-square, Barnsbury, aged twenty-nine.
SIDEBOTTOM.—March 21, Alfred, fifth son of James Sidebottom, Esq., Heaton Mersey, near Manchester.
KELSEY.—March 24, at Winchmore-hill, Elizabeth, the wife of William Kelsey, Esq.
ABLEY.—March 27, at her residence, Moorfield-place, Hereford, Caroline, the beloved wife of Edward Abley, Esq. Friends will please to accept this intimation.
ROUSE.—March 28, at Kempsey, near Worcester, after prolonged suffering, borne with exemplary patience and resignation, Clarinda, wife of Mr. Charles Rouse, and youngest daughter of the late Joseph Hiles, Esq., Broadway, Worcester-shire.
WESTERTON.—March 29, at the residence of her son, Charles Westerton, Knightsbridge, Mary Ann, relict of Samuel Westerton, late of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, aged seventy-six.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—COMFORT AND CONSOLATION.—The weak-chested and all susceptible of colds, will feel comforted by the knowledge that the lungs may be relieved of all congestion, irritation, and inflammation by having Holloway's Ointment well rubbed twice a day upon the back and breast. After the first rubbing with the unguent it is startling to see how easy the respiration becomes and how the circulation is calmed. The Ointment thus used, aided by the Pills, cures all chest complaints, no matter whether they be recent or chronic. Nor are Holloway's Ointment and Pills less useful in diphtheria, scarlatina, measles, chicken-pox, and other diseases ever present in our nurseries, and raging everywhere during this changeable wintry weather.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Wednesday, March 26.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued .. £39,540,080	Government Debt £11,015,100
	Other Securities .. 3,634,900
	Gold Bullion 15,800,080
	Silver Bullion —
£39,540,080	£30,540,080

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital £14,553,000	Government Securities .. £10,895,242
Reserve .. 3,967,817	Other Securities .. 18,241,965
Public Deposits .. 8,413,275	Notes .. 10,343,250
Other Deposits .. 13,154,258	Gold & Silver Coin .. 922,718
Seven Day and other Bills .. 617,825	
£40,406,175	£40,406,175

March 27, 1862.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, March 31.

We have the arrivals of English wheat small, and we have only moderate arrivals from abroad. The English wheat was taken at the rates of this day week, and we had a moderate demand for foreign also at last week's prices. Flour is 6d per barrel and 1s per sack lower; and the low price is causing increased demand. Barley, beans, and peas are without change in value. We have small arrivals of oats, and no change in value. There have been but few fresh arrivals of cargoes, and the business has been inactive, at the prices of last week.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
	s. d.		s. d.
Wheat	56 59	Dantzic	60 72
Essex and Kent, Red	56 59	Konigsberg	58 70
Ditto White	57 63	Pomeranian, Red	55 61
Lincoln, Norfolk, and		Mecklenburg	55 61
Yorkshire Red	56 59	Uckermark, Red	55 61
Rye	33 35	Rostock	59 70
Barley, new, malting	30 34	Silesian, Red	50 62
Chevalier	34 39	Danish and Holstein	55 59
Grinding	27 29	Petersburg	50 55
Distilling	30 33	Odesa	50 55
Malt, Essex, Norfolk,		Riga and Archangel	50 55
and Suffolk	62 66	Rhine & Belgium	56 61
Kingston, Ware, and		Egyptian	—
town made	62 66	American (U.S.)	54 62
Brown	50 56	Barley, grinding	26 28
Beans, mazagan	33 34	Distilling	29 32
Ticks	33 34	Beans—	
Harrow	35 37	Friesland	33 33
Pigeon	38 41	Holstein	33 33
Peas, White	35 36	Egyptian	30 32
Grey	39 41	Peas, feeding	35 36
Maple	38 41	Fine boilers	38 39
Boilers	38 41	Oats—	
Oats, English, feed	20 24	Dutch	19 24
Scotch do.	21 25	Jahde	—
Irish do., white	18 21	Danish	19 23
Do., black	18 21	Danish, Yellow feed	19 23
Flour, town made, per		Swedish	19 23
Sack of 280 lbs		Petersburg	23 25
Households	48 55	Flour, per bar. of 100 lbs.	—
Country	38 40	New York	26 30
Households, new	43 45	Spanish, per sack	45 47
Norfolk and Suffolk		Indian Corn, White	35 36
ex-ship, new	38 30	Yellow	35 36
Cloverseed, per cwt. of		Carrawayseed, per cwt.	—
112 lbs. English	—		

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8½d to 9d; household ditto, 6½d to 8d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, March 31.

There was a fair average supply of foreign stock on offer here to-day, in, for the most part, good condition. Sales progressed slowly, at drooping currencies. From our own grazing districts, as well as from Scotland, the arrivals of beasts fresh up this morning were large for the time of the year; and their general quality was very prime, especially the Scots, short-horns, and crosses. Although the attendance of buyers was tolerably numerous, the beef trade was in a depressed state, at a decline in the quotations, compared with Monday last, of from 2d to 4d per 8lbs. The very best Scots and crosses sold at 4s 4d; but many really prime beasts changed hands at 4s 2d and even 4s per 8lbs. The receipts from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire comprised 2,700 Scots, short-horns, and crosses; from other parts of England, 950 various breeds; from Scotland, 400 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 150 oxen and heifers. The show of sheep was good, both as to numbers and quality. Downs and half-breeds in the wool, were in steady request, at prices nearly equal to those realised on this day se'night—the extreme quotations being 5s 8d per 8lbs; otherwise, the mutton trade was very dull, and the currencies gave way 2d per 8lbs. Prime Downs, out of the wool, sold at 4s 10d per 8lbs. We were well supplied with lambs, and the demand for them was very inactive, at 4d per 8lbs less money. The quotations ranged from 6s 4d to 7s per 8lbs. About 250 reached us from the Isle of Wight. Calves, though in very moderate supply, were a dull inquiry, at Thursday's decline in value; the top price was 5s 2d per 8lbs. The pork trade was in a most inactive state, and prices were 2d per 8lbs lower than on Monday last.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts	2 10	3 0	Prime Southdown	5 4	6 8
Second quality	3 2	3 6	Lambs	6 4	7 0
Prime large oxen	3 8	4 0	Lge. coarse calves	4 2	4 8
Prime Scots, &c.	4 2	4 4	Prime small	4 10	5 2
Coarse inf. sheep	3 6	3 10	Large hogs	3 8	4 0
Second quality	4 0	4 4	Neatam. porkers	4 2	4 8
Pr. coarse woolled	4 6	5 2			

Suckling calves, 12s to 25s. Quarter-old store pigs, 20s to 29s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, March 31.

Somewhat increased supplies of meat have been on sale here, and the trade for all descriptions has ruled heavy at reduced currencies.

Per 8lbs by the carcase.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Inferior beef	2 0	3 2	Small pork	4 4	4 8
Middling ditto	3 4	3 6	Inf. mutton	3 4	3 6
Prime large do.	3 6	3 8	Middling ditto	3 8	4 0
Do. small do.	3 10	4 0	Prime ditto	4 2	4 4
Large pork	3 8	4 2	Veal	3 10	4 8

PRODUCE MARKET, TUESDAY, March 25.

TEA.—There has been only a limited business transacted, and prices have been maintained for all qualities.

SUGAR.—The market has been dull, and for all descriptions prices have slightly given way. Refined descriptions have realised about last week's prices.

COFFEE.—A good business has been transacted, and values are slightly enhanced, particularly for good and fine descriptions of Plantation Ceylon.

RICE.—There has been only a limited demand, and no material change can be reported in values.

SALTPETRE.—There has been a fair demand during the last few days, and the late advance has in most instances been fully sustained.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, March 29.—Vegetables continue to be well supplied. Broccoli is plentiful and good, and French Lettuces, Endive, Green Peas, Artichokes, new Potatoes, and early Horn Carrots may now be obtained. Peas have not altered in price since our last report. Among Apples are few examples of good table sorts. Good English Pine Apples are still scarce, and are fetching high prices, as also Grapes. Oranges are cheap. New Strawberries may now be had. Potato trade heavy. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Chinese Primulas, Camellias, Hyacinths, Violets, Cinerarias, Mignonette, and Roses.

PROVISIONS, Monday, March 31.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 250 firkins butter, and 2,989 bales of bacon; and from foreign ports 15,214 casks butter, and 111 bales and 2,075 boxes of bacon. There is no Irish butter offering for sale. Foreign met a free sale, and best Dutch brought 12s. to 12½s. Some fresh arrivals of American met a ready sale at 11½s to 11s. The bacon market ruled very firm. A further advance of 1s to 2s per cwt was established for sizeable meat, and the manufacturers are now looking for more money. Heavy meat sells very slowly, American cure interfering very much with the sale of it in this country.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, March 31.—The arrivals of home-grown potatoes on sale at these markets are to a fair extent. Generally speaking, the trade has been in an inactive state, on former terms. Good and fine parcels, we may observe, have been by no means a difficult sale. York Regents 140s to 150s, York Flukes 150s to 160s,

York Regents 110s to 120s, Scotch Regents 100s to 120s, Scotch Regents 90s to 100s, Lincolnshire Regents 100s to 120s, Foreign 70s to 90s per ton.

HOPS, Monday, March 31.—The improvement noticed in our last report has been fully confirmed by the transactions of the past week. The demand has been active, and a clearance effected in fine samples of the last growth at an advance of from 5s. to 7s. per cwt. We have more enquiry for good foreign and sound olds. Our currency is as follows:—Mid and East Kents, 12½s, 15½s, 16½s; Weald of Kents, 12½s, 13½s, 13½s; Sussex, 10½s, 11½s, 13½s. There were no imports of foreign hops into London last week.

WOOL, Monday, March 31.—We have to report a fair, but by no means active, demand for Down and half-bred wool, at full quotations; other kinds move off heavily, although the quantity of wool on offer is only moderate. It is supposed that the next public sales of colonial wool in the metropolis will be commenced somewhat earlier than usual, and that a very large quantity of wool will be offered at them. Dealers, therefore, continue to operate cautiously.

SEEDS, Monday, March 31.—The continued unfavourable weather has prevented any activity in the demand for seeds, but with small stocks values were obtained. In red the stocks of foreign are unusually small, and of English the supply has materially fallen off. Fine qualities of the latter are in demand, at full currencies, but scarce to meet with. Choice samples of white seed are very scarce, and command extreme values. Fine qualities of trefoil are also in small supply, and fully as dear.

OIL, Monday, March 31.—Linseed oil is firm, at 37s 3d per cwt on the spot. Rape has changed hands slowly, on former terms; olive oil has been an improved inquiry, at extreme rates. Cocoa nut and palm oil, as well as fish, are a dull sale. American spirits of turpentine fully maintain the late improvement in prices.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c.—Saturday, March 29.—About an average business has been transacted in flax, at last week's currency. Hemp continues dull, and clean Russian may be had at from 3½d 10s to 3½d per ton. In jute sales have progressed slowly, yet no change has taken place in its value, compared with last week. Coir goods command a steady sale, at full quotations.

COALS, Monday, March 31.—The small arrivals declared a slight advance to needy purchasers. Huttons 8.8. 17s 3d, Eden Main 15s 3d, Kellie 16s, Riddell's 14s 6d, Bates Hartley's 14s, Tanfield 11s. Fresh arrivals, 28; left from last day, 7.—Total, 35.

TALLOW, Monday, March 31.—The tallow trade is rather inactive to-day, and prices are about stationary. F.Y.C. is quoted at 46s per cwt on the spot. Rough fat, 2s 5½d per 8lbs.

Advertisements.

METROPOLITAN HAT COMPANY,

106, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street.

A Good French Silk Hat for 8s. 6d., warranted to wear well. Try one. The best quality made (Light and Brilliant), 6s. 6d.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, CHIMNEY

PIECES, FONTS, &c.

EDWARDES BROTHERS AND BURKE,

WARWICK HOUSE,

Nos. 142 and 144, Regent-street, and 29, 30, and 31, Warwick-street, London, W., beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry that they manufacture at their various Establishments in Italy and Belgium, as well as at the above address, every description of Marble, Stone, and Granite Work, at the lowest possible prices. Their Galleries contain specimens of ALL Foreign and British Marble quarried, in Chimney-pieces from 25s. to 300 guineas each; MONUMENTS and TABLETS, from 5s. : Head and Foot Stones, from 30s. each.

Estimates and Drawings upon application.

Manufactories: Carrara; Brussels; Peterhead; and 17, New-man-street, Oxford-street, London, W.

SAUCE.—LEA and PERRINS

Beg to caution the Public against Spurious Imitations of their world-renowned

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Purchasers should

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE

Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be

"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

* * Sold Wholesale, and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester, Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

AGENTS WANTED.

PLUMBE'S GENUINE ARROWROOT.

Price 1s. 6d. per Pound.

Eminent physicians (see testimonials) greatly prefer this to Corn Flour or other Farinaceous Foods as a Diet for Infants, Invalids, and for general purposes. Used in most of the Hospitals in town and country.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by A. S. Plumble, 3, Allie-place, Great Allie-street, E., London.

Retailed in London by Snow, Paternoster-row; Morgan and Son, Sloane-street; Williams and Lloyd, Moorgate-street; Smith, Keen's-row, Walworth; Boville, Park-terrace, Regent's-park; Ford and Son, Islington; and others.

TRADE



MARK.

BROWN AND POLSON'S

PATENT CORN FLOUR.

In Packets, 2d., 4d., and 8d.; and Tins, 1s.

RECIPE FROM THE "COOK'S GUIDE."

By C. E. FRANCESCELLI,

Late Chief Cook to Her Majesty the Queen.

SAVORY CUSTARD.

To one dessert-spoonful of Brown and Polson, add rather better than half a pint of good beef-tea; mix and stir over the fire for five minutes, and then administer. This is a light yet invigorating kind of food to the debilitated stomach, which in its results will prove far more satisfactory than any preparation known.

NOTE.—This delicate custard may also be advantageously prepared with broths made from mutton, game, or poultry; for the correct preparation of which see "Francescell's Cook's Guide."

THOUGHTFUL YOUNG MEN, acknowledging the authority of the New Testament, and sincerely desiring to carry out its precepts, who are not afraid of the exercise of thought upon religious questions, and would like to form themselves into a society of religious discussion and conversation, free from the restraints of conventional opinion, are invited to communicate with H. M., 102, Fleet-street, E.C.

THOMAS COOPER'S ENGAGEMENTS for the FIRST HALF of 1862 are all in SCOTLAND. Letters from English friends (who have not received Printed Lists) will be forwarded to him if addressed, "Thomas Cooper, Lecturer on Christianity, care of Mr. G. C. Stewart, 10, South Bridge-street, Edinburgh."

CONGREGATIONAL PASTORS' INSURANCE AID SOCIETY.

The EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING of the above Society will be held at the CONGREGATIONAL LIBRARY, on THURSDAY, April 3.

EDWARD SWAINE, Esq., the Treasurer, will take the Chair at Twelve o'clock precisely.
HENRY BROMLEY, Secretary.

IN CHANCERY.—IN the MATTER of the Estate of ANN JOHNSON, late of the parish of Saint Mary, Islington, in the County of Middlesex, deceased, HEPHIZAH ELLMERS, widow, against JOHN BARNETT. Whereas the said Ann Johnson, who died on or about the 26th day of January, 1848, at Cross-street, Islington, aforesaid, by her Will, dated the 21st day of January, 1848, and which was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on the 19th day of February in the same year, bequeathed "to the Fund for Aged Dissenting Ministers" one-tenth part of certain Reversionary property in her said Will mentioned, and which Reversionary property has fallen in; the persons or person claiming to be entitled to receive such legacy are or is by their or his solicitors or solicitor, on or before the 11th day of April, 1862, to come in and prove their or his claim to receive such legacy at the Chambers of the Vice-Chancellor, Sir John Stuart, No. 12, Old-square, Lincoln's-inn, in the County of Middlesex, or in default thereof they or he will be precluded from claiming the benefit of the said Legacy. Thursday, the 17th day of April, 1862, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims. Dated this 10th day of March, 1862.

ALFRED HALL, Chief Clerk.
Gellatly and Son, 3, Saint Michael's-alley, Cornhill, in the City of London, solicitors for the Plaintiff.

SPECIAL AND URGENT CHRISTIAN BLIND RELIEF SOCIETY.

INSTITUTED 1843.
There is great distress among the poor blind—greater than any could believe, who have not the opportunity of visiting them at their homes. The Committee of the above Society earnestly solicit AID from the benevolent to enable them to relieve the sufferings of this much-afflicted class. The benefits of the Society are open to all distressed blind people of good moral character. Subscriptions or donations will be received by the London and Westminster Bank and its branches; by H. E. Gurney, Esq. (Overend, Gurney, and Co.), Lombard-street; or by John Gurney Fry, Esq., 14, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate; or by the Hon. Secretary (Mr. Cox), 100, Borough-road, S. This Society has no salaried officers; the whole of the money contributed, except the lowest possible sum for expenses, is distributed by the members of the Committee among the aged sick and destitute blind. See article in the "Times" of the 22nd of January, relative to the management of benevolent societies. Subscriptions or Donations will be acknowledged in the "Times" and other newspapers.

NONCONFORMIST COLONY MOVEMENT.

THE FIRST THOUSAND.—PREPARATIONS FOR THE EMBARKATION.

The Executive of the Association for founding a Special Settlement of Nonconformists and others in the Province of Auckland (N. Z.) have much satisfaction in announcing that on the 12th of March the members enrolled were over 800, with 200 on the probation list—thus completing the first thousand. Names will be received till March 31st at the present rates.

No person can be enrolled after March 31st, except on payment of the increased passage rates.

Three fine vessels of from 1,000 to 1,500 tons register, classed A1 at Lloyd's, are being laid on for the service in the East India Docks. Two of them, the INDIAN EMPIRE and the MATILDA WATTENBACH, are already ready for inspection.

The day of sailing is fixed for Thursday, May 29th. The programme of the Farewell Demonstration will be ready shortly.

Copies of the contract with the ship-brokers, the latest news from the Pioneers in New Zealand, and all other papers and particulars, may be obtained on application as under.

ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST REPORT FROM THE PIONEERS.

Copies of this Report, which indicates that the site of the Settlement will probably extend to within 15 miles of Auckland, may be had on application at the Offices, 293, City-road, or by written application.

W. R. BRAME, General Manager.
March 17, 1862.

NOTICE.—EMIGRANTS to ALBERT-LAND should call at

E. J. MONNERY'S COLONIAL OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE, 165, Fenchurch-street, E.C., for the Emigration Price Current (to be had free, or per post by enclosing a stamp). It contains Lists for all Classes, with prices of every requisite for the Voyage, and the Colonies.

Berths and Cabins fitted at the shortest notice.
Bedding and Mess Utensils complete from 21s. to 50s.
(See List.)

PARENTS and GUARDIANS

and HEADS of DISSENTING FAMILIES requiring GOVERNESSES or TUTORS, can have well-qualified Ladies or Gentlemen referred to them by stating their requirements, and amount of salary offered, to MAIR and Co., EDUCATIONAL AGENTS, 34, Bedford-street, Strand, and 22, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London.

Schools recommended in England and the Continent.

PIANOFORTES EXTRAORDINARY at

MOORE and MOORE'S, 104, Bishopsgate-street Within. These are first-class Pianos, of rare excellence, possessing exquisite improvements recently applied, and which effect a grand, a pure, and beautiful quality of tone that stands unrivalled. Prices from Eighteen Guineas. First-class pianos for hire, with easy terms of purchase.

TO PARENTS.—Frederick Crow, 1, Church-street, Hackney, has a VACANCY for a respectable YOUTH as an APPRENTICE to the GENERAL DRAPEY. A Premium required.

TO DRAPERS.—WANTED, by a YOUNG MAN, a SITUATION as MANAGER of a Country Business. Twelve years' experience.
Address, A. B., Post-office, Alresford, Hants.

TO DRAPERS.—WANTED, by a YOUNG LADY, a SITUATION as SALESWOMAN. Has had six years' experience. Three years' reference from present employer.
Address, A. Y. Z., 12, High-street, Wisbeach.

TO GROCERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, an Efficient COUNTERMAN, of good address, suited for a Family Trade, not less than twenty-six years of age. A member of a Christian Church preferred.
Apply to Mr. Nicholson, Parade, Tunbridge Wells.

WANTED, by a YOUNG MAN, who has had educational advantages, a SITUATION as JUNIOR CLERK. Writes a good hand.
Address, Y. Z., 17, St. James's-place, Woolwich.

A YOUNG LADY, who has had several years' experience in the GENERAL and FANCY STATIONERY BUSINESS, wishes for a RE-ENGAGEMENT. Respectable references.
Address, W. C., 19, Market-street, Leicester.

WANTED, in a House of Business, or in a Public Institution, a SITUATION as HOUSEKEEPER or MATRON. Good recommendation as to character and qualification.
Address, A. B., 54, Judd-street, Euston-road.

CHAPEL KEEPER WANTED.—Wanted, at EAST PARADE CHAPEL, LEEDS, a MARRIED COUPLE, without children, to take the Entire Charge of the Premises. Both must be strong, active, obliging, and of established religious character, and must devote their whole time to the duties of the office. Salary, 40l. a year, with a house, coals, gas, and water.
All applications to be made by letter, stating ages and previous occupation, with references as to character, addressed to Edward Butler, Esq., 17, East Parade, Leeds.

PARTNERSHIP.—A Firm of Standing, as MERCHANTS and SHIPBROKERS, having Extensive Connections and a Large and Profitable Business, are open to receive a PARTNER with 10,000l. to 15,000l. Bankers' and Solicitors' References will be given, and none but Principals with similar References will be attended to.
Apply, in first instance, to W. W. X., care of C. Barker and Sons, Birebin-lane, London, E.C.

WANTED, by a YOUNG LADY, immediately, or at Midsummer, a SITUATION as GOVERNESS, in a Family or School, where Music, French, and English are required. Satisfactory References.
Address, L. M., Post-office, Evesham.

A YOUNG LADY, in her Twenty-first Year, member of a Congregational Church, wishes for a SITUATION in a superior Family, where the children are young, to Teach English, French, Music, Singing, and Drawing.
Address, N. G., Post-office, 2, Alma-terrace, St. Paul's-road, Highbury, N.

A YOUNG LADY, who has been well-educated in a first-class School in the neighbourhood of London, wishes for a SITUATION as GOVERNESS in a Family or School. She is thoroughly Proficient both Grammatically and Conversationally in German and French, having just returned from a two years' residence on the Continent. Satisfactory References can be given.
Address, T. C. C., 22, Regent-street, S.W.

HOME EDUCATION.—The Parents of a YOUTH, in his Eleventh year, wish to Place Him in a Family where a small number of Lads are Educated, and where special attention would be paid to moral discipline, and the formation of good habits. It must be within a few miles of London.
Address, Alpha, "Nonconformist" office, 18, Bouverie-street, London.

BRIGHTON.—BOARD and EDUCATION for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, ARUNDEL HOUSE, CLIFTON-ROAD. Terms very moderate. Pupils have passed the Senior and Junior Oxford and Cambridge School Examinations. A Prospectus on application to Mr. SAMUEL EVERSHED.

SYDENHAM HOUSE SCHOOL, ROCHFORD, ESSEX. Principal—Mr. GEORGE FOSTER. Terms, 20l. per annum. Circulars at Mr. H. F. Hooton's, 31, Bush-lane, Cannon-street.
N.B. Rochford is half-an hour's ride from Southend.

RINGWOOD, NEW FOREST, HAMPSHIRE.

The Rev. OSWALD JACKSON RECEIVES TEN PUPILS to Educate for Professional or Commercial life. As there will be VACANCIES at Lady-day, Mr. Jackson will be happy to forward his Prospectus, with references.

CRANFORD HALL COMMERCIAL

SCHOOL, near HOUNSLOW, MIDDLESEX. Principal, Mr. GEORGE VERNEY. This Establishment is situated on the side of the old Bath-road, at the distance of twelve miles from Hyde-park-corner, and within a thirty minutes' drive of the station at Hounslow, Feltham, Southall, or West Drayton. The premises are extensive, and on a dry elevation, and contain every convenience adapted to a school. Mr. Verney has had more than twenty years' experience in the arduous and responsible work of training the young, and is favoured with many references in town and country. The system of teaching is plain, probing, and practical, and strenuous efforts are made to qualify the pupils for active business pursuits. The food is of the best description, and unlimited. Terms: Pupils over Twelve years of age, Seven Guineas per quarter; Pupils under Twelve years of age, Six Guineas. Latin, French, Music, Surveying, &c., are taught. Inclusive terms when preferred. All accounts settled quarterly, and a quarter's notice required previous to a pupil's removal.

HYDROPATHIC and HOMOEOPATHIC

ESTABLISHMENT, WELFIELD HOUSE, MATLOCK BANK, DERBYSHIRE, conducted by Dr. and Mrs. SPENCER T. HALL. Terms, Two Guineas per week. Further particulars on application.

BONUS YEAR.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

81, CORNHILL,

AND

70, BAKER-STREET, LONDON.

Instituted in the Reign of Queen Anne, A.D. 1714.

DIRECTORS, TRUSTEES, &c.

James Bentley, Esq.	Thomas Mills, Esq., M.P.
Daniel Britten, Esq.	J. Remington Mills, Esq.
Charles Charrington, Esq.	John Morley, Esq.
S. Preston Child, Esq.	John Rogers, Esq.
Beriah Drew, Esq.	Henry Rutt, Esq.
William Gilpin, Esq.	George Spencer Smith, Esq.
John Hibbert, Esq.	W. Foster White, Esq.
Thomas Lewis, Esq.	Samuel Wilson, Esq., Ald.

FIRE.

Common Insurance 1s. 6d. per cent. } when the sum
Hazardous do. 2s. 6d. } amounts to
Doubly Hazardous ditto 4s. 6d. } 300l.

Farming Stock, 4s. per cent., if no Steam Engine is used on the Farm, or 5s. with the use thereof allowed.

LIFE.

Annual Premiums for Assuring 100l. at the following ages:—
20 £3 1 5 } Premiums for Intermediate
25 2 5 8 } Ages may be obtained
35 2 16 10 } from the Secretary, or
45 3 16 10 } any of the Agents.
55 5 6 4 }

BONUS.—Four-fifths, or Eighty per cent. of the Office Profits are divided amongst the Assured every Seven years, thus giving them nearly all the advantages of a Mutual Company, but without any risk or liability whatever, which in Mutual Offices is borne exclusively by the Assured, and in the Union by a large and influential Proprietor. The accumulated invested capital now exceeds the sum of ONE MILLION sterling. Prospectus and Forms of Proposal can be had of any of the Agents; or at the Chief Offices.

Applications for Agencies are requested.
W. B. LEWIS, Secretary.

THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY (A.D. 1834).

89, KING-STREET, Cheapside, E.C., London.
Capital, from Premiums alone, 403,163l.
Income, upwards of 68,000l. Assurances, 1,634,755l.
Bonuses average more than 2½ per cent. per annum on sum assured.
Profits divided yearly and begin on second Premium.
Every Member can attend and vote at all general meetings.
Last Annual Report and Accounts may be had.
CHARLES INGALL, Actuary.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

This Company was established in 1847 for the purpose of extending the various benefits of Life Assurance to all classes, on the most advantageous terms. The whole of the Profits are divided Triennially amongst the Assured.

The rapid progress which this Company is making may be seen from the following statement:—

ANNUAL INCOME.	
In 1851 the Income was	£21,534
In 1854 the Income rose to	38,605
In 1857	53,503
In 1861	68,106
ACCUMULATED FUND.	
In 1851 the Accumulated Fund was	£26,812
In 1854	70,000
In 1857	124,000
In 1861	228,810

CLAIMS PAID.
To Representatives of Deceased Members, £133,495

PROFITS.
Amount Declared to 1860 £103,348

Information on the subject of Assurance may be obtained on application to
ALFRED LENCH SAUL, Secretary.

32, New Bridge-street, London, E.C.

THE SCOTTISH WIDOWS' FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

IN EXTENT OF BUSINESS AND ANNUAL REVENUE, IS THE LARGEST MUTUAL OFFICE IN THE WORLD.

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 9, ST. ANDREW-SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

FUNDS AND REVENUE.
Policy-holders' Fund, Realised and Invested £3,700,000
Annual Revenue 430,000

MODERATE PREMIUMS.
The Premiums are somewhat under the average of those charged by the leading Life Offices of the country.

EFFECT OF BONUSES ON POLICIES FOR £1,000.
These Bonuses are not exceeded by those of any other Office.

Date of Policy.	Amount payable if Death occur in				
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
1815	£2,372	£2,409	£2,446	£2,483	£2,519
1820	2,011	2,042	2,073	2,104	2,135
1825	1,838	1,912	1,941	1,970	2,000
1830	1,755	1,782	1,809	1,837	1,864
1835	1,614	1,639	1,664	1,689	1,714
1840	1,468	1,491	1,514	1,537	1,559
1845	1,337	1,358	1,379	1,400	1,420
1850	1,229	1,248	1,267	1,287	1,306
1855	1,134	1,152	1,169	1,187	1,204

ALL NECESSARY INFORMATION SENT FREE.
The New Prospectuses contain Tables of Premiums, Bonuses, and Surrender Values of Policies, with detailed Examples and Explanations, and will be sent free, with forms of proposal, on application.

AGENTS FOR LONDON.
Central Agent—Hugh McKean, 4, Royal Exchange-buildings, Cornhill.
Local Agents—Major R. S. Ridge, 49, Pall-mall, Agent for the West-end District; Benton Seeley, Islington-green, Agent for Islington District; Robertson and White, Accountants, 4, Princes-street, Bank of England.

£10,000 READY TO BE ADVANCED

by the TEMPERANCE PERMANENT LAND AND BUILDING SOCIETY, on Freehold or Leasehold Property, for any term of years not exceeding fifteen. Monthly repayments (including interest) for each 100l. advanced:—

2 Years.	4 Years.	6 Years.	8 Years.	10 Years.	12 Years.	14 Years.
£ s. d. 4 11 10	£ s. d. 2 9 3	£ s. d. 1 15 3	£ s. d. 1 8 4	£ s. d. 1 4 2	£ s. d. 1 1 7	£ s. d. 0 19 8

HENRY J. PHILLIPS, Secretary.
24, Moorgate-street, London.

CRINOLINE.—LADIES will find **THOMSON'S PATENT CROWN SKIRTS** PERFECTION! and to prevent mistake or imposition, should see that they bear the Trade Mark (a Crown), and the name Thomson.

JOHN GOSNELL AND CO.'S

CHERRY TOOTH-PASTE is greatly superior to any Tooth-powder, gives the Teeth a pearly whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Sold by all chemists and perfumers throughout the kingdom. Price 1s. 6d. per pot. Manufactory, 12, Three King-court, Lombard-street, London.

TOOTH-ACHE.—HOWARD'S ENAMEL

For stopping decayed teeth, however large the cavity. It is used in a soft state, without pressure or pain, and hardens into a white enamel. It remains in the tooth many years, rendering extraction unnecessary, and arresting the decay. Directions for use enclosed. Sold by all chemists and medicine vendors. Price 1s.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH and PAINLESS DENTISTRY.—Messrs. MOSELY, DENTISTS, 30, Berners-street, London. Established 1820. Messrs. Mosely, Dentists, beg to direct attention to a New and Patented improvement in the manufacture of Artificial Teeth, Palates, &c., which supersedes all Metals, and soft or absorbing agents hitherto the fruitful cause of so many evils to the mouth and gums. A portion of this great improvement consists of a gum-coloured enamelled base for the Artificial Teeth, which presents a uniformly smooth and highly polished surface, preventing any lodgment of food between interstices, thus avoiding the consequent unpleasant secretions, causing foulness of breath, &c. Additional Teeth can be added when required (thus saving great expense to the Patients), without extracting roots or fangs, and as the whole is moulded in a soft state, all inequalities of the gums or roots of teeth are carefully protected, and insure a perfect system of Painless Dentistry. Neither metals, wires, or unsightly ligatures are required, but perfect complete adhesion secured by Mr. MOSELY'S PATENTED SUCTION PALATE, No. 764, Aug., 1855. Decayed and tender Teeth permanently restored to use, preventing the necessity of extraction. Consultation and every information free. Success guaranteed in all cases by Messrs. Mosely, 30, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION ARE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—Important Testimonial of their Efficacy in Relieving Pulmonary Affections:—
Dawlish, Jan. 14, 1858.
Sir,—The very excellent properties of your Lozenges induce me to trouble you with another testimonial on their behalf. All I can say is, that I have been more or less Consumptive for upwards of three years, and have tried a great number of Lozenges to abate the Cough, but from none have I found such relief as from yours—even one of them will check the most violent attack. They are invaluable, and I strongly recommend them to persons suffering from a Cough or Cold on the Chest. Pray make any use of this you please if worth your while.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
ABRAHAM TURNER.
To Mr. Keating.

Prepared and Sold in Boxes, 1s. 1½d., and Tins, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by **THOMAS KEATING**, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, and retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY.

The LADIES are respectfully informed that this STARCH is EXCLUSIVELY USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY and her Majesty's Laundress says, that although she has tried Wheat, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is
THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.
Wotherspoon and Co., Glasgow and London.

DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions in four weeks. Failure is impossible. Its effects are permanent. No consultation necessary.

Sold in cases, with full instructions, at 11s., or four quantities for 33s., sent anywhere, carefully packed, on receipt of remittance, or Post-office Order.

Sole agent in London, Prout, 220, Strand. Entered at Stationers' Hall.

RUPTURES.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—*Church and State Gazette.*

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Ferguson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital; T. Blizard Curling, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer,

Mr. WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of a Single Truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. Postage, 1s.

Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d. Postage, 1s. 8d.

Price of an Un-bilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage, 1s. 10d. Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

NEW PATENT

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c. The material of which these are made is recommended by the faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VARIOUS VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s., to 16s. each. Postage 6d.

John White, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.

TRELOAR'S COCOA-NUT MATS.

MATTING, KAMPTULICON, OR INDIA-RUBBER CLOTH,

AND OTHER DURABLE FLOOR COVERINGS.

T. TRELOAR,

42, LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON. MANUFACTORY—HOLLAND-STREET.

KAMPTULICON, or INDIA-RUBBER and CORK FLOOR-CLOTH; as Laid at the Houses of Parliament, British Museum, Bank of England, and numerous Public and Private Offices.

Impervious to wet, indestructible by damp, soft to the tread, and warm to the feet. Far superior to every other material ever invented for the Covering of Floors, &c. Invaluable on Stone Floors.

F. G. TRESTRAIL and CO., 19 and 20, Walbrook, London. E.C.

MANUFACTORY—SOUTH LONDON WORKS, LAMBETH.

TO TAILORS, SHIRT, COLLAR, GLOVE, BOOT, AND SHOE MAKERS, SADDLERS, AND PRIVATE FAMILIES.

W. F. THOMAS and CO'S PATENT SEWING MACHINES.—In these Machines are combined the most approved construction, as shown by fourteen years' experience, and the latest additions and improvements. For rapidity of execution, accuracy of finish, beauty, and strength of work, they are unrivalled. They are made of various sizes, and adapted for every kind of work. The stitching produced is alike on both sides of the material, there is no cord or ridge, and the thread cannot be pulled out. Care should be taken to avoid purchasing spurious imitations sold as being the genuine make of the Patentees. Lists of prices, and specimens of the work, can be had at 66, Newgate-street London; 1, Cheapside; 51, Union-passage, Birmingham; 4, Wine-street, Bristol; 131, Market-street, Manchester.

CONSUMPTION IN ALL ITS STAGES.

COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, FEVER, AGUE, DIPHTHERIA, HYSTERIA, RHEUMATISM, DIARRHOEA, SPASMS, COLIC, RENAL AND UTERINE DISEASES,

ARE IMMEDIATELY RELIEVED BY A DOSE OF

CHLORODYNE.

(TRADE MARK).

Discovered and named by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE, M.R.C.S.L., Ex-Army Medical Staff.

The question asked by invalids, families, and households is—What is the best medicine to give in the above diseases, and what to have always ready? Medical testimony, the reply of thousands of sufferers and invalids, is confirmatory of the invaluable relief afforded by this remedy above all others.

CHLORODYNE is a liquid taken in drops, according to age. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaving no bad effects like opium or laudanum, and can be taken when none other can be tolerated. Its value in saving life in infancy is not easily estimated; a few drops will subdue the irritation of Teething, prevent and arrest Convulsions, cure Whooping Cough, Spasms, and Flatulency at once.

Among invalids it allays the pain of Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, &c. It soothes the weary sighings of Consumption, relieves the Soreness of the Chest, Cough, and Expectoration; and cures all Chest Affections, such as Asthma, Bronchitis, Palpitation, &c. It checks Diarrhoea, Alvine Discharges, or Spasms and Colics of the Intestines, &c.

The extensive demand for this remedy, known as Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, by the Medical Profession, Hospitals, Dispensaries—Civil, Military, and Naval—and Families especially, guarantees that this statement of its extreme importance and value is a *bond fide* one, and worthy the attention of all.

EXTRACTS OF MEDICAL OPINIONS.

From W. Vesalius Pettigrew, M.D.—"I have no hesitation in stating that I have never met with any medicine so efficacious as an anti-spasmodic and sedative. I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhoea, and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results."

From Dr. M. Millman, of New Galloway, Scotland.—"I consider it the most valuable medicine known."

G. Hayward, Esq., Surgeon, Stow-on-the-Wold.—"I am now using Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne with marvellous good effects in allaying inveterate sickness in pregnancy."

Dr. M'Grigor Croft, late Army Staff, says:—"It is a most valuable medicine."

J. C. Baker, Esq., Bideford.—"It is without doubt the most valuable and certain anodyne we have."

Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta:—"Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

From G. V. Ridout, Surgeon, Egham.—"As an astringent in severe Diarrhoea, and an anti-spasmodic in Colic, with Cramp, in the abdomen, the relief is instantaneous. As a sedative in Neuralgia and Tic-Doloureux its effects were very remarkable. In Uterine Affections I have found it extremely valuable."

CAUTION.—Beware of Spurious Compounds, or Imitations of "Chlorodyne." Dr. Browne placed the Recipe for making "Chlorodyne" in the hands of Mr. Davenport only; consequently there can be no other Manufacturer. The genuine bears the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government Stamp of each bottle.

Sold only in Bottles, at 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., by the Sole Agent and Manufacturer,

J. T. DAVENPORT,

32, GREAT RUSSELL-STREET, BLOOMSBURY-SQUARE, LONDON.

CURE FOR NEURALGIA, TIC DOLOREUX OR PAIN IN THE TEETH, FACE, AND HEAD; SCIATICA AND NEURO-RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS GENERALLY.

BARLOW'S CELEBRATED POWDERS quickly remove every symptom of these painful affections. They contain nothing injurious, but are, in every respect, conducive to health. The ingredients are of the most innocent, though invigorating character, going alone to the cause of complaint, and may be taken by either sex under any circumstances.

A prospectus, and long list of *bond fide* testimonials and references to the Nobility, Clergy, Dissenting Ministers, and others, free on application.

"I have pleasure in adding my testimony to the extraordinary efficacy of S. Barlow's Powders."—John B. Pease, North Lodge, Darlington.

"These Powders work wonders in my neighbourhood."—Rev. Kenneth C. Bay, Copford Rectory, Colchester.

"I have great pleasure in recommending Mr. Barlow's capital Powders."—The Honourable Mrs. F. Grimston, Wake-Colne, Halstead.

They are sent, post paid, for 2s. 9d. in letter stamps, by the sole proprietor, **SAMUEL BARLOW**, Chemist, Darlington, Durham.

Sold wholesale by Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street, William Edwards, 67, St. Paul's, London, and all Chemists. In Packets at 2s. 9d.

RHEUMATISM, CHILBLAINS, &c.

COLE'S ALGA MARINA is the only really Concentrated Essence of the Sea-weed. It is daily increasing in celebrity as a remedy for all kinds of Rheumatism, whether Acute or Chronic, immediately relieving the pain, and speedily curing the disease. It is the best remedy for Spinal Affections, Contractions, Weakness of the Limbs, Scrofulous Swellings, and all those affections for which the sea-side is recommended, and is also an admirable application for Chilblains.

The Public should be careful to obtain the original preparation by asking for "COLE'S ALGA MARINA," each bottle of which is enveloped in a Pamphlet containing Numerous Cases and Testimonials, without which none is genuine. Sold in Bottles, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each, by T. KEATING, 79, St. Paul's-churchyard, London; and by all Chemists.

Observe in the GENUINE ALGA MARINA the name of "JAMES COLE" is engraven on the label.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE of any one troubled with Wind in the Stomach, Indigestion, or Biliousness, take Page Woodcock's WIND PILLS. Ten years of success have proved them of sterling merit. Of all Medicine Vendors at 1s. 1½d.; or free by post for fourteen stamps from **PAGE D. WOODCOCK**, Chemist, London.

CONSUMPTION and other Diseases characterised by a rapid circulation of the blood cannot be cured or even alleviated until the pulse is reduced. This can only be accomplished by the use of

OZONIZED COD LIVER OIL,

As proved at the Hospital for Consumption, Brompton, London. See "Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society's Transactions," Vol. XLII., for 1859; "Lancet," July 9, 1859, and March 9, 1861; "Pharmaceutical Journal," August 1, 1859, &c.

Prepared only by G. Borwick, Sole Licensee, 31, Little Moorfields, London. Sold in 2s. 6d., 4s. 9d., and 9s. Bottles, by all Druggists everywhere.

HAIR DYE!—HAIR DYE!—HAIR DYE!

WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE! The ORIGINAL and BEST in the WORLD.

All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided if you wish to escape ridicule.

GRAY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR dyed instantly to a beautiful and natural Brown or Black, without injury to the Hair or Skin.

FIFTEEN MEDALS and DIPLOMAS have been awarded to Wm. A. Batchelor since 1839, and over 80,000 applications have been made to the hair of his patrons of his famous Dye.

WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE produces a colour not to be distinguished from nature, and is warranted not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied,—the Hair invigorated for life by this splendid Dye.

Sold in all cities and towns of England and the United States, by Hair Dressers and Druggists.

* * The genuine has the name and address upon a steel plate engraving on four sides of each box of **WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR**.

Agent for Great Britain, R. HOVENDEN,

5, Great Marlborough-street, W., and 57 and 58, Crown-street, Finsbury, E.C., London.

WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE!

This splendid Hair Dye has no equal—instantaneous in effect—beautiful Black or Natural Brown—no staining the Skin or injuring the Hair—remedies the absurd and ill effect of Bad Dyes, and invigorates the Hair for life. None are genuine unless signed "W. A. Batchelor." Sold everywhere.

CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor 31, Barclay-street New York.

HARPER TWELVETREES' WASHING and WRINGING MACHINE for the MILLION has been aptly termed the

POOR MAN'S MACHINE.

It is not only the perfection of simplicity, but the perfection of cheapness. The Guinea size is adapted for five or six in family. It can be worked by a child, or a Lady may become her own Laundress, and will wash as many clothes in an hour as a woman can wash in two days by the old method of hand-rubbing, besides doing the work better with half the soap and fuel. It will Wash and Wring Blankets, Sheets, Counterpanes, or any large things, as easy as it will do a handkerchief or collar. All who have seen it in operation or have tried it in their own houses admit that it is the cleanest, most simple, speedy, effective, and economical machine ever invented, and it is the very thing long wanted for the Working Classes.—Protected by Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

From Mr. S. GREEN, Auctioneer and Valuer, Roscommon. Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in informing you that I have set your "Washing and Wringing Machine" to work, and that it has done its business admirably. The maid informs me that she can do more washing in one hour with it than formerly took her the entire day; that the washing is done better, and with half the soap and fuel she formerly used.

From Mr. WM. BAIRD, 140, Bishop-street, Londonderry. Sir,—I beg leave to state that your "Washing and Wringing Machine" has been tried, and it has far exceeded my expectations. It does the work most beautifully, and I have no hesitation in saying that it will be highly appreciated in this country, when the public knows its utility.

From FARRELL M'DONNELL, Esq., Merchant, Roscommon. Dear Sir,—I feel pleasure in informing you that I consider your "Washing and Wringing Machine" is simple, cheap, and effective; and my Laundress states that the washing has been done with perfect safety to the clothes.

From Messrs. LESLIE and GARDEN, 57, Middle Abbey-street, Dublin.

Dear Sir,—We have much pleasure in informing you that we have tested your "Washing and Wringing Machine," and find that it does its work admirably.

STROKESTOWN UNION.

At a meeting of the Board of Guardians yesterday, the Master reported most satisfactorily of Mr. Harper Twelvetrees' "Washing and Wringing Machine," by the use of which the clothes are better washed, and at less expense of soap and labour than ever heretofore.—Roscommon Messenger, September 21, 1861.

OFFICIAL COMMUNICATION

From the Clerk to the Board of Guardians of the Strokes-town Union.

Strokestown Union, Sept. 19th, 1861.

Sir,—I am directed by the Guardians of the Strokestown Union to inform you that one of your "Washing Machines," which is in regular use in this Establishment, has given the utmost satisfaction. The Matron reports that it has not alone effected a saving in labour, fuel, and washing materials, but by its use the clothes are better washed, and the fabric less injured than by the hand process heretofore the practice in this Establishment.

Yours obediently,
M. FLYNN, Clerk to the Union.

From ABRAHAM M'CULLOUGH, Esq., Portadown.

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in stating that your "Washing Machine" is very efficient, saving time, soap, and fuel, allowing more comfort on a washing day than has hitherto been experienced; and the washing being completed by breakfast-time what formerly occupied two women a day. I can strongly recommend your machines as being superior to any that has come under my notice.

ABRAHAM M'CULLOUGH.

From JOHN KELLY, Esq., C.E., Roscommon.

I have tested the "Washing Machine" with your excellent "Soap Powder," and I am delighted to inform you that it turned out several batches of clothes in a few minutes, and so perfectly clean that the bystanders were astonished. I think it is beyond the reach of human ingenuity to devise a cheaper, more simple, and efficient Domestic Machine.

No. 1 size—for a small family, or for the Nursery..	£1 1 0
No. 2 size—for general family use	2 0 0
No. 3 size—for Hotels, Schools, and Large Families	2 10 0
No. 4 size—for Public Institutions, Prisons, and Army Laundries	£10 0 0

Orders are received where HARPER TWELVETREES' SOAP POWDER is purchased, or the Machines may be procured through any Ironmonger or Implement Dealer.

TERMS:—CASH ON DELIVERY.

All Orders from a distance accompanied by a remittance to the Works will receive prompt attention, and if the Machine does not give satisfaction after a week's trial, it will be taken back and the money returned.

Manufactured only by HARPER TWELVETREES, The Works, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E.

HARPER TWELVETREES' SOAP POWDER

DER is the Easiest, Cheapest, Safest, most Efficacious, and most Superior Article in the World for Washing. Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder having thus attained an unparalleled celebrity in every quarter of the Globe, now occupies the proudest position it could ever attain, as the only recognised and pre-eminent article which supersedes Soap, Soda, and every other preparation hitherto used in the Laundry! It saves full Fifty per Cent. in its use, besides all the wear and tear of the old method of hand-rubbing and brushing! Hundreds of thousands of packets are sold weekly, and its use in nearly all the large Public Institutions, Hospitals, Asylums, and Union Houses is a sufficient guarantee of the Saving of Time, Trouble, Labour, Money, Firing, and Soap. Patentee, HARPER TWELVETREES', Bromley-by-Bow.

ASK for BRIGGS' AUSTRALIAN

SATIN-GLAZE STARCH where you purchase HARPER TWELVETREES' SOAP POWDER. One Pound is equal to nearly Two Pounds of any other and will make Sixteen Pints of strong Starch Fluid. It is the very best and most economical Starch for Families and Large Washing Establishments, and as the Iron cannot possibly stick, every description of Embroidery, Lace, and Muslins can be ironed without fear of tearing. CAUTION.—Legal Proceedings will be enforced against all parties making or selling spurious and illegal imitations in infringement of the rights of the Proprietor. The genuine may be purchased of Oilmen, Grocers, Druggists, and Chandlers; and Wholesale of HARPER TWELVETREES', Bromley-by-Bow, London, Sole Wholesale Agent for the Manufacturers.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH
SEE THAT YOU GET IT,
as inferior kinds are often substituted.

COMFORT to the FEET.—PANNUS

CORUM BOOTS and SHOES are the most easy ever invented. A valuable article to all who suffer from any tenderness of the feet. Merchants and the trade supplied on the most liberal wholesale terms; also with the material by the piece or yard. Waterproof Boots of all kinds and portable Gaiters.

HALL and CO., Patentees, 6, Wellington-street, Strand, London.

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COALS, 23s.—Best screened.—E. and W. STURGE, Bridge Wharf, City-road, E.C.

Seconds	22s.	Welsh Smokeless and other
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